

Peace For America and the World Thru League of Nations

Cox Brands as Dishonorable Harding's Proposal for "Separate Peace With Germany," in Accepting Democratic Nomination

(By Associated Press)
Dayton, Ohio, August 7.—Peace for America and the world by this nation's entrance into the League of Nations with "interpretations" NOT disturbing its vital principle was pronounced today by Governor James M. Cox, the democratic presidential standard bearer, as his paramount policy.

In his address here accepting the democratic nomination, Governor Cox militantly championed the league as proposed by President Wilson with interpretations insuring good faith understanding, and denounced what he termed the dishonorable proposal from Senator Harding, his republican opponent, for a "separate peace with Germany."

League or no league, the democratic nominee declared, is the issue between the two parties—"the supreme issue of the century," he said.

"The question is," Governor Cox declared, "whether we shall or shall NOT join in this practical and humane movement. President Wilson entered the league in our name. Senator Harding, as the republican candidate for the presidency, proposes in plain words that we remain out of it. As the democratic candidate I favor going in."

"The first duty of the new administration will be ratification of the treaty," Governor Cox said, predicting that friends of the league would rally to elect a senate with the requisite majority for ratification.

Governor Cox said the "interpretations" should state "our interpretation of the covenant as a matter of and understanding and denoued what precaution against any misunderstanding in the future." Assailing the Lodge reservations as emasculating, Governor Cox suggested two specific "interpretations," as outlined several months ago in a newspaper article. One declared America's continuance in the league should depend upon the league's use only as an agency for world peace; the other stated that understanding that this nation could act only within the constitution, declared unalterably by any treaty.

The door to the "interpretations" was left open by Governor Cox, but he said that the democratic platform plank "speaks in a firm resolution good faith to our associates and as against anything that disturbs the vital principle" of the league.

No room for doubt was left as to the governor's position on the league as the pre-eminent political battleground. As on other subjects, he stated his position squarely.

"We are in a time which calls for straight thinking, straight talking and straight acting," he said. "It is no time for wobbling."

In position, the league question led the candidate's address and to it he devoted 3,000 words of the 10,000-odd total. He spoke in full as follows:

Chairman Robinson and members of the Notification Committee: The message which you bring from the great conference of progressive thought assembled under the formal auspices of the Democratic party inspires within me a pride and an appreciation which I cannot voice. At the same time I am mindful of the responsibility which this function now officially places upon me. As I measure my own limitations the task ahead of us should be approached with more than a feeling of a difference if I were not strengthened and reassured by the faith that one has only to practice true fidelity to conscience. It is not the difficult thing to know what we ought to do; the sense of right and wrong has been given by divine equality. The mistakes of history are the result of weakness in the face of tempting interests. I thank God, therefore, that I take up the standard of democracy a free man unfettered by this is no time for wobbling. Never in all our history has more been done for government. Never was sacrifice more sublime. The most precious things of heart and home were given up in a spirit which guarantees the perpetuity of our institutions—if the faith is kept with those who served and suffered. The altar of our republic is drenched in blood and tears, and he who turns away from the tragedies and obligations of the war, not consecrated to a sense of honor and

duty which resists every base suggestion of personal or political expediency, is unworthy of the esteem of his countrymen.

The men and women who by express policy at the San Francisco convention charted our course in the open seas of the future sensed the spirit of the hour and phrased it with clarity and courage. It is not necessary to read and heed the democratic platform to know its meaning. It is a document clear in its analysis of conditions and plain in the pledge of service made to the public. It carries honesty of word and intent. Proud of the leadership and achievement of the party in war, democracy faces unafraid the problems of peace. Indeed, its pronouncements has but to be read along with the platform framed by the republican leaders in order that both spirit and purpose as they dominate the opposing organizations may be contrasted. On the one hand we see pride expressed in the nation's glory and a promise of service easily understood. On the other, the cautious, unhappy spirit and the treatment of subjects vital to the present and to the future, in terms that have completely confused the public mind.

It was clear that the senatorial oligarchy had been given its own way in the selection of the presidential candidate, but it was surprising that it was able to fasten into the party platform the creed of hate and bitterness and the vacillating policy that possesses it. In the midst of war the present senatorial cabal, led by Senators Lodge, Penrose, and Smoot, was formed. The evidence of loyalty to the president was deliberate in order that the great rank and file of their party, faithful and patriotic to the very end, might not be offended. But underneath this misleading exterior, conspirators planned and plotted, with bigoted zeal. With victory to our arms they delayed and obstructed the works of peace. If deemed useful to the work in hand no aid was to be rendered with the least hesitancy. From that hour dated the enterprise of throwing the whole subject into a technical discussion, in order that the public might be confused. The plan has never changed in its objective, but the method has. At the outset there was the careful insistence that there was no desire to interfere with the principle involved and formalized at Versailles. Later, it was the form and not the substance that professedly inspired attack. But pretense was futile when proposals later came forth that clearly emasculated the league. The plan was to keep the question in the air, to keep the public in doubt, to keep the public in doubt, to keep the public in doubt. It is not necessary to recall the details of the controversy in the senate. Senator Lodge finally crystallized his ideas into what were known as the Lodge reservations, and when Congress adjourned these reservations held the support of the so-called regular republican leaders.

From that time the processes have been interesting. Political expediency in its truest sense dwarfed every consideration either of public interest or of the maintenance of the honor of a great political party. The league was how to avoid a rupture in the republican organization. The country received with interest to say the least, the announcement from Chicago, where the national convention was assembled, that a platform plank dealing with the subject of world peace had been drawn, leaving out the Lodge reservations, and yet remaining agreeable to all interests, meaning thereby the Lodge reservationists, the mild reservationists and the group of republican Senators that openly opposed the League of Nations in any form. As the platform made no definite commitment of policy and was, in fact, so artfully phrased as to make almost any deduction possible, it passed through the convention with practically unanimous approval. The republican candidate has spoken and his utterance calls forth the following approval from Senator Johnson: "Yesterday in his speech of acceptance, Senator Harding unequivocally took his stand upon the paramount issue of this campaign—the League of Nations. The republican party stands committed by its platform. Its standard-bearer has now accentuated that platform. There can be no misunderstanding his words."

Senator Harding, as the candidate of the party, is averted, but the minority position as expressed in the Senate prevails as that of the party. In short, principle, as avowed in support of the Lodge reservations, or of the so-called mild reservations has been surrendered to expediency. Senator Harding makes this pledge of policy in behalf of his party: "I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a republican congress can pass its declaration for a republican executive to sign."

This means but one thing—a separate peace with Germany! This would be the most dishonorable event in civilization since the Russians made their separate peace with Germany, and infinitely more unworthy on our part than it was on the part of the Russians. They were threatened with starvation and revolution had swept their country. Our soldiers fought side by side with Allies. So complete was the coalition of strength and purpose that General Eoch was given supreme command, and every soldier in the allied cause, no matter what flag he followed, recognized him as the chief. We fought the war together, and now before the thing is through it is proposed to enter into a separate peace with Germany! In good faith we pledged our strength to our associates. We pledged ourselves in terms upon offending powers, and now it is suggested that this be withdrawn. Suppose Germany, recognizing the first break in the Allies, proposes something we cannot accept. Does Senator Harding intend to send an army to Germany to press her to our terms? Certainly the allied army could not be expected to render aid. If, on the other hand, Germany should accept the chance we offered of breaking the bond it would be for the express purpose of insuring a permanent peace alliance, recognizing that the Allies—in fact, no nation in good standing—would have anything to do with either of us.

This plan would not only be a piece of bungling diplomacy, but plain, unadorned dishonesty, as well. No less an authority than Senator Lodge said, before the heat of recent controversy, that to make peace except in company with the Allies, would "brand us everlastingly with dishonor and bring ruin to us."

And then after peace is made with Germany, Senator Harding would, he "happily" and "cheerfully" join in the League of Nations, and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship."

In short, America, refusing to enter the League of Nations (now already established by 29 nations, and bearing and deserving the contempt of the world, would submit an entirely new project. This act would either be regarded as arrant madness or attempted international bossism.

The plain truth is, that the republican leaders, obsessed with a determination to win the presidential election, have attempted to satisfy many divergent views. Inconsistencies, inevitable under the circumstances, rise to haunt them on every hand, and they find themselves arrayed in public thought at least, against a great principle. More than that, they have exposed to the world the disunity of their party prospered in other days.

Illustrating these observations by concrete facts, let it be remembered that those now inveighing against an interest in affairs outside of America, criticized President Wilson for having measured terms for not resenting the invasion of Belgium in 1914. They term the League of Nations a military alliance, which, except for their opposition, would develop our country, when, as a matter of truth, the subject of a League of Nations has been discussed for years, and the League to Enforce Peace was presented over by so distinguished a republican as ex-President Taft, who, before audiences in every section advocated the principle and the plan of the present League.

They charge expediency, when we have as historical precedent, the Monroe Doctrine, which is the very essence of Article X of the Versailles covenant. Skeptics viewed Monroe's mandate with alarm, predicting recurrent wars in defense of Central and South American states, which they alleged we need not be. And yet not a shot has been fired in almost one hundred years in preserving sovereign rights on this hemisphere. They hypocritically claim that the League of Nations will result in our boys being drawn into a bloody service, but they fail to realize that every high school youngster in the land knows that no treaty can override our Constitution, which reserves to Congress, and to Congress alone, the power to declare war. They preach Americanism with a meaning of their own invention, and artfully appeal to a selfish and provincial spirit, forgetting that Lincoln fought a war over a purely moral question of slavery, and that McKinley broke the fetters of our boundary lines spoke the freedom of Cuba, and carried the torch of American idealism to the benighted Philippines. They lose memory of Garfield's prophecy that America, under the blessings of God-given opportunity, would by her moral leadership and co-operation be the Messiah among the nations of the earth.

These are fateful times. Organized government has a definite duty all over the world. The house of civilization is to be put in order. The supreme issue of the century is before us, and the world is on fire before it. That halts and delays is playing with fire. The finest impulses of humanity, rising above national lines, merely seeks to make another horrible war impossible. Under the old order of international anarchy, war was overnight and the world was on fire before we knew it. It sickens our senses to think of another. We saw one conflict into which modern science brought new forms of destruction in great guns, submarines, airships, and poison gases. It is no secret that our country had perfected, when the contest came to a precipitate close, gases so deadly that whole cities could be wiped out, armies destroyed, and the crews of battleships smothered. The public prints are filled with the opinions of



of military men that in future wars the method more effective than bayonets or bombs, will be the employment of the germs of diseases, carrying pestilence and destruction. Any nation prepared under these conditions, as Germany was equipped in 1914, could conquer the world in a year.

It is planned now to make this impossible. A definite plan has been agreed upon. The League of Nations is in operation. A very important work, under its control, just completed, was participated in by the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State under the Roosevelt administration. Let us analyze the Council of the League of Nations, February 11, an organizing committee of twelve of the most eminent jurists in the world was selected. The duty of this group was to devise a plan for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice, as a branch of the League. This assignment has been concluded by unanimous action. This augurs well for world peace. The question is whether we shall or shall not join in this practical and humane movement. President Wilson, as our representative at the peace table, entered the League in our name, in so far as the executive authority permitted. Senator Harding as the republican candidate for the presidency, proposes in plain words that we remain out of it. As the democratic candidate, I favor going in. Let us analyze Senator Harding's plan of making a German-American peace, and then calling for a "new relationship among nations," assuming for the purpose of argument only that the perfidious and that dealt with Germany would possess the power or influence to draw 29 nations away from a plan already at work, and induce them to retrace every step and make a new beginning. This would entail our appointing another commission to assemble with those selected by the other powers. With the Versailles instrument discarded, the whole subject of partitions and divisions of territory on new lines would be reopened. This difficulties in this regard, as any fair mind appreciates, would be greater than they were at the peace session, and we must not attempt to deceive ourselves that they did not try the genius, patience, and diplomacy of statesmen at that time. History will say that great as was the Allied triumph in war, no less a victory was achieved at the peace table. The republican proposal means dishonor, world confusion and delay. It would keep us in permanent company with Germany, Russia, Turkey, and Mexico. It would entail, in the ultimate, more real injury than the war itself. The democratic position on the question, as expressed in the platform, is:

"We advocate immediate ratification of the Treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity, but do not oppose the acceptance of any reservation making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the League associates."

The first duty of the new administration clearly will be the ratification of the Treaty. The matter should be approached without thought of the bitterness of the past. The public verdict will have been rendered, and I am confident that the friends of world peace will be promoted by the League, will have in numbers the constitutional requisite to favorable senatorial action. The captions may say that our platform reference to reservations is vague and indefinite. Its meaning, in brief, is that we shall state our interpretation of the covenant as a matter of good faith to our associates and as a precaution against any misunderstanding in the future. The point is, that after the people shall have spoken the League will be in the hands of its friends in the Senate, and a safe index as to what they will do is supplied by what reservations they have proposed in the past. Some months ago in a contributed article to the New York Tribune, I expressed my own opinion of the situation as it then was. I reproduce it here:

"There can be no doubt but that some Senators have been conscientious in their desire to clarify the provisions of the Treaty. Two things apparently have disturbed them: First, they wanted to make sure that the League was not to be an alliance, and that its basic purpose was peace and not controversy. Second, they wanted the other powers signing the instrument to understand our constitutional limitations beyond which the treaty-making power cannot go. Dealing with these two questions in order, it has always seemed to me that the interpretation of the functions of the League might have been stated in these words:

"In giving its assent to this Treaty, the Senate has in mind the fact that the League of Nations which it endorses was devised for the sole purpose of maintaining peace and comity among the nations of the earth and preventing the recurrence of such destructive conflicts as that through

WELL, DANVILLE LOSES; HAS ONLY 5,034

(By Associated Press)
Washington, Aug. 7.—The census shows Danville, Ky., has 5,034 population; a decrease of 386, or 7.1 per cent.

DAYTON CELEBRATES

(By Associated Press)
Dayton, O., Aug. 7.—National Democracy here today took up the battle gauge with republican opponents of America's greatest political prize, the Presidency—when Gov. Cox formally was notified of his nomination. The ceremony took place at the Montgomery county fair grounds about a mile from the center of the city of Dayton.

The formal program was brief except for the acceptance address of Gov. Cox and the notification speech of Senator Robinson, of Arkansas.

Meanwhile Democratic legions by thousands, representing the party's leadership and rank and file, joined in the ceremonies. First they paraded through the streets, where buildings were covered with flags, bunting, banners, and pictures of Cox. Then they repaired to the fair grounds, where the Democratic nominee stated the Democratic cause.

Weather For Kentucky

Local thundershowers probably tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

which the world has just passed. The co-operation of the United States, as a member thereof, will naturally depend upon the adherence of the League to that fundamental purpose."

"Such a declaration would at least express the view of the United States and justify the course which our nation would unquestionably follow if the basic purpose of the League were at any time distorted. It would also appear to be a simpler matter to provide against any misunderstanding in the future and at the same time to meet the objections of those who believe that we might be inviting a controversy over our constitutional rights, by making a senatorial addition in words something like these:

"It will of course be understood that in carrying out the purpose of the League, the government of the United States must at all times act in strict harmony with the terms and intent of the United States Constitution which cannot in any way be altered by the treaty-making power."

Unquestioned friends of the league have made other proposals. Our platform clearly lays no bar against any addition that will be helpful, but it speaks in a firm resolution to stand against anything that disturbs the vital principle. We hear it said that interpretations are unnecessary. That may be true, but they will at least be required to many of our citizens, who feel that in signing the treaty, here should be no mental reservations that are not expressed in plain words, as a matter of good faith to our associates. Such interpretations possess the further virtue of supplying a base upon which agreement without injury to the nation is now of pressing importance. It was the desire to get things started, that prompted some members of the Senate to vote for the Lodge reservations. Those who conscientiously voted for them in the final roll calls realized, however, that they acted under duress, in that a politically bigoted minority was exercising the arbitrary power of its position to enforce drastic conditions. Happily the voters of the republic under our system of government, can remedy that situation, and I have faith that they will, at the election this fall. Then organized government will be enabled to combine impulse and facility in the making of better world conditions. The agencies of exchange will automatically adjust themselves to the opportunities of commercial freedom. New life and renewed hope will take hold of every nation. Mankind will press a resolute shoulder to the task of readjustment, and a new era will have dawned upon the earth.

We have domestic problems to be settled. They are most pressing. Many conditions growing out of the war will not and should not continue. The work of readjustment will call for our best energy, ingenuity, unselfishness, and devotion to the idea that it is the general welfare we must promote. One of the first things to be done is the repeal of war taxes. The entry of America into the world war projected our people into an unparalleled financial emergency, which was faced with a determination to make every sacrifice necessary to victory. Billions in liberty bonds subscribed by patriots regardless of their financial condition were instantly placed at the disposal of the government, and other billions were gladly paid into the treasury through many forms of taxation. To have paid by current taxes more than one-third of the expense of the greatest war in the history of mankind, is a reflection on the high sense of national duty with which we of America view the obligations of this generation. Immediately following the armistice, measures to modify onerous and annoying taxation should have been taken and the republican congress in which all tax laws must originate, and for which for almost two years has exclusively held the power to ameliorate this condition, has not made a single effort or passed

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MRS. MOLLIE DUDLEY IS CALLED HOME

Beloved "Mother in Israel" Passes Away At Home of Her Daughter Late Friday

Mrs. Mollie S. Dudley, beloved mother of Mrs. Jonah Wagers, and loved and esteemed by everyone, passed over into the Better Land late Friday. She had been failing gradually for some time, and the loved ones who watched tenderly at her side realized that the end was but a short time off, and were prepared when the Death Angel touched her and she slept.

Mrs. Dudley was in her 83rd year. She was born December 1, 1837, the daughter of Dr. John B. and Mrs. Sallie Owsley Gentry. On September 23, 1854 she was married to Thomas P. Dudley, of Waco, Madison county, where they lived most happily for many years. To them nine children were born, five of whom survive: R. M. Dudley and J. M. Dudley, El Paso, Tex.; W. E. Dudley, Santa Monica, Cal.; T. P. Dudley, Chicago, and Mrs. Jonah Wagers, Richmond. Her husband died some 12 or 14 years ago, since which time she had made her home with her daughter here.

Early in life, Mrs. Dudley united with the Baptist church at Waco, where her membership has remained constantly. Truly she was one of the Mothers of Israel of which the Good Book speaks. Her life was a blessing and a benediction to all who knew her. She loved her Lord and was only waiting the summons to "come up higher." A host of friends and loved ones will miss her, and the children who are left behind are left a priceless heritage, the memory of the noble, Christian woman who was their mother. To all the sympathies of all their friends goes out in the hour of their parting with her.

Funeral services will be conducted at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jonah Wagers in Rosedale Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. O. O. Green, of the First Baptist church. Interment will follow in the Richmond cemetery. The pallbearers will be: Messrs. Jonah Wagers, N. B. Deatherage, C. L. Searcy, William Dudley Wagers, R. H. C. Covington and T. P. Dudley.

KIRBY FUNERAL HELD SATURDAY

The funeral of Jasper Kirby, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Kirby, on the Four Mile road, killed by Constable Andy Poff, Thursday at the Berea fair grounds, occurred at the Kirby home Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. R. L. Telford, of this city, officiating. The attendance was one of the largest at the funeral of a young man in Madison county for years, it is claimed. There was a profusion of floral tributes from friends of the well known and popular young man so unceremoniously taken from this life, who had become extensively and popularly known through his record in the United States navy during the war, his connection with the Baptist church and the American Legion of Richmond, of which he was a member. Dr. Telford delivered a most impressive sermon, bringing to mind the scriptural saying: "In life we are in the midst of death."

The pallbearers were Messrs. Elbridge Noland, Alex. Turpin, Andrew Turpin, Edward McCord, Lee Maguire, Sam Kirby and Dallas Kirby. Relatives in attendance from a distance were: Mrs. J. M. Wakefield, Mrs. J. T. West, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Hundley and Mrs. Leslie Gayle, of Frankfort; Mrs. B. F. Robinson and Mrs. Wellington Lee, of Covington; Miss Emma and Mr. Howard Hayden, of Portsmouth, O.; Mr. Frank Kirby of Irvine, Miss Effie Rice and Mr. John Hunt, of Ravenna.

Several hundred thronged the Kirby home, beginning early Saturday morning, after the arrival of the body from Berea, where it was taken after the fatal shooting.

LANCASTER GETS HER LEXINGTON TRAIN

Those Lancaster boys led by John Farra have obtained their through train to Lexington at last. It will also have a benefit to Richmond folks who have business in the Fayette capital. Beginning August 15, a new

ROBINSON LAUDS COX'S ACHIEVEMENTS

As Governor of Ohio In Notifying Him of His Nomination For Presidency

(By Associated Press)
Dayton, Ohio, August 7.—Hailed as a candidate in whose selection "neither midnight combination nor plutocratic cabals were instrumental," Governor James M. Cox was formally notified today by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, chairman of the notification committee, that he had been chosen by the democratic national convention as the party's presidential nominee.

"The convention reached its decision through the exercise of untrammeled judgment by the delegates without inducement or coercion from political bosses," the senator said. "The honor and responsibility attending this nomination came to you because your position respecting campaign issues is known to be in harmony with the platform adopted and because the record of your public service demonstrates rare leadership."

Senator Robinson outlined the progressive measures in Ohio which he said Governor Cox had secured against opposition. Of the Ohio budget system, included in the list, he said:

"The measure has proved so satisfactory that the republican nominees has declared for a similar system of coordinating national income and expenditures."

The democratic platform was "clear and unmistakable" in its meaning as to the League of Nations, the senator said, while the republican platform on the subject was "beyond the power of the human mind to analyze or understand" and susceptible of various constructions.

"We believe," he continued, "that the treaty should be ratified and that this country should co-operate with other governments which have entered the League of Nations for the preservation of world peace."

"The republican nominee has declared for defeat of the treaty and the rejection of the league. He has made clear that it is no longer a controversy about reservations. It is proposed to restore peace by act of congress instead of by treaty and to leave unsettled all the vexed and difficult questions growing out of the war. It is proposed to place Germany on an equal footing with our government in the negotiations of the treaty, to leave her at liberty to reject our just demands and to attempt to impose upon us unreasonable conditions."

At another point Senator Robinson said it was reported by the press that the republican nominees had agreed in conference "to base their campaign primarily on the necessity of wresting the government from what they term 'personal control' and restoring 'party control.' This implies that the features of the Chicago platform are to be subordinated to the false issue based on prejudice and misrepresentation that President Wilson performs the role of dictator."

Since the president's trip to Paris it had been the policy of the republican leaders to "assault him as an usurper," the senator declared, adding that "this unjust campaign" was continued in spite "of the fact that for almost a year and a half the president has been too ill to perform, without great suffering, the imperative duties of his office."

"It is proposed that the nagging process carried on in the senate shall be made the chief manifestation of the republican nominees of their fitness for office," Senator Robinson said. "If the senate as a body had performed its duty half as promptly as the president did his, the world long ago would have been at peace."

Today's Livestock Markets

Cincinnati, Aug. 7.—Cattle demoralized; hogs 25c and 50c lower. Chicago strong; lambs strong; sheep lower; Jersey higher.

FISH so fresh that they still have the wiggle in their tails. Also Dressed Chickens, Neff's Fish and Oyster House, phone 431. 189 2

train, taking the number 40 as its title, will run from Stanford, via Lancaster, Richmond, Winchester, Lexington and Paris, making two stops between Winchester and Lexington and only two stops, Cynthia and Falmouth, between Paris and Lexington. Number 40 will leave Stanford at 4:07 in the morning and will arrive in Lexington at 7:25. Extra coaches will be added, including parlor car service.

Number 39, according to the new schedule, will leave Cincinnati at 4:10

S. M. SAUFLEY, Editor and Proprietor

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The Daily Register is authorized to announce the following candidates for office, subject to the action of the Democratic caucus.

office, subject to the action of the Democratic party:

FOR CONGRESS:
RALPH GILBERT, of Shelby County
FRANK RIPPY, of Anderson County.
FOR COUNTY JAILER:
SAM HUNTER.

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people a load of war taxation that cannot be tolerated in a time of peace. Federal taxation must be heavily reduced, and that alone at once would reduce administrative costs. Chosen in November. Without hampering essential national administrative departments, by the elimination of all other and afflict economy everywhere, national taxes can be reduced in excess of two billion dollars a year. The income tax, once willingly accepted, once willingly repealed. The incomes from war-mad fortunes, those of non-producers and those derived from industries that exist by unfair privilege may be taxed as such. The earnings of the wage earners, of the salaried and professional man, of the agricultural producer and of the small tradesman should be sharply modified. I believe that a better form of taxation than the present one may be found and I suggest a small tax, probably one to one and one-half per cent on the total business of every going concern. It is to

understood that the term "business" as used does not include income received by wage earners, salaried men, and the like, but only the income of a man who is exempt from this tax. The profiteers and some of the highly capitalized units have used the excess profits tax as a favorite excuse for loading on the consumer by means of highly inflated selling prices many times the amount actually paid for the goods. No one is to be added to the national contentment and sound business is a just proportion between fair profits to business and fair prices to the consumer. It is unquestioned that the enormous expansion of public and private credit made necessary as a part of war financing, and the consequent production of many industries from their usual channels, as well as the disturbance to general business caused by the withdrawals of millions of men from producing fields, all contributed to the rise in prices. Reversion of these war-time agencies to a state of normalcy with a view toward a recession in the enormously inflated present prices of many commodities and property values and there are now evidences that a sane adjustment is not far distant. Deep patriotic sentiment enthralled our people during the war, and slight variations year to year to the enormous economic changes that were then in progress and when observed—these changes were generally accepted as one of the trials necessary to be endured and they were submerged in the thought and purpose for victory. While millions of foreigners, regardless of their blood and substance, were fighting for their blood and substance many corporations and men seized the very hour that civilization lay prostrate to secure for themselves fortunes wrung from the public and from the government, by the levying of prices that in many cases were a crime. Under present taxation laws industry and financial investment in non-taxable securities. This will cease if the changes suggested are made.

In the analysis of government as the events of today enables us to penetrate the subject, we see the difference between two kinds of individuals, two kinds of thinking. The belief of reactionaries is that government should not function more widely than it did in the past, but they seem to forget that the fundamental of our plan is equal rights for all and that the world has advanced. Our life has developed new problems. Civilization continues to build along the basic lines and altruistic as may all be disposed to be, the fact remains that except for the exchange of products between individuals, the nations and nations, our development would be slow. All of this growth goes on under the protection of and with the encouragement of government. The least therefore, that might be rendered unto government for this service is a suitable return in the dealing. Too often the genius of man prompts him to play for governmental advantage, and the success which has achieved in this particular, has led to the formation of groups which seek to secure advantage for themselves. People, preoccupied in too large degree with purely commercial considerations, and we have not recognized as we should, that the failure of government to prevent inequalities has made it possible for the miscevidious spirits to develop prejudice against the government, and government, rather than against administrative policy. There is a very important difference here. This difference bears directly on proffering which is today, the most sinister influence in America. Here we are not dealing in money. The tribe of profiteers has simply multiplied under the favoring circumstances of war. For years, large contributions have been made to the republican campaign fund, and the republican party has been financially underhanded, and to make illegal profits as the result of preference. Such largesses are today a greater menace to our contentment, and our institution than the countless temporary profiteers of business, but who can live and fatten only in time of disturbed prices. If we are called to service as President means will be found, if they do not already exist for compelling these exceptions to the great mass of men to use the American Government as a means to the same yardstick of honesty that govern most of us in our dealings with our fellowmen, or in language that they may understand, to suffer the penalty of criminal law.

There is another reason for the failure of our contribution to the present republican campaign fund. Much more

of course, has been subscribed in proper partisan zeal but the great bulk has been given with the definite idea of gaining service in return. Many captains of industry, guided by a most dangerous industrial philosophy, believe that in the controversies between labor and employer their will should be enforced, even at the point of the bayonet. I speak knowingly. I have passed through many serious industrial troubles. I know something of their psychology, the stances through which they pass, and the various attempts that are sometimes made to end them. Disputes between labor and capital are inevitable. The disposition to gain the best bargain possible characterizes the whole field of exchange. Whether it be products or men, labor for men—men for labor. If strikes are prolonged public opinion always settles them. Public opinion should determine results in America. Public opinion is the most

interesting character. It is the real safety valve to the institutions of a free government. It may, at times, be necessary for government to inquire into the facts of a tie-slip, but facts and not conclusions should be submitted to the adverse will of the court. The judgment will do the rest. During this process, governmental agencies must give a vigilant eye to the protection of life and property, and maintain firmness but absolute impartiality. The officials must conduct commerce with courage and fairness, our governmental institutions come out of these affairs untarnished by distrust. This is not an academic observation. It is the mere recital of a fact in no small degree by the great mass of unassimilated aliens. Attracted by an unprecedented demand for labor, they have come to our shores by the thousands. As they have become a part of the community, the communities of America, life, thousands of them have become citizens and are owners of their own homes. However, the work of assimilation too long was merely automatic. One million six hundred thousand and foreign born people cannot speak our language. Our interest in them in the main has been simply as laborers, assembled in the great trade centers to meet the demand of the hour. Our country has many a labor problem, the problem of excessive turnover, which has perplexed manufacturing plants. But this has not been the worst phase of the situation. Unfamiliar with the principles of our government, they have fallen easy prey to unpatriotic and designing persons. Public opinion has had no influence upon them because they have been isolated from the community. They have been unable to read or write our language. It is the duty of the federal government to stimulate the work of Americanization of that part of the church, school, community agencies, state and local. In the past many industries that have suffered from chronic restlessness have been their chief contributors to their own trouble. The foreigners with European standards of living are welcome, but we must educate them to our domestic ideals, for the simple reason that it adversely affected the ledger. It has been my observation that the man who learns our language yields to a controlling public opinion and respects our laws. The man who does not, his interest in the impulsive processes of revolution diminishes. We must be patient in the work of assimilation and studiously avoid oppressive measures that will breed misunderstanding. We have a composite nation. The Almighty doubtless intended it to be such. We will not, however, develop patriotism unless we demonstrate the difference between despotism and democracy. There are no laws of war days in the present now, and we should return at the earliest opportunity, to the statutory provisions passed in time of peace for the general welfare. There is no condition now that warrants infringements on the rights of the people and assembly nor on the liberty of the press. The greatest measure of individual freedom consistent with the safety of our institutions should be given. Excessive regulations cause manifestations of lawlessness. The action because the legislative authority acted unwisely.

A forbearing policy is not the proper one for the deliberate enemy of our institutions. He is of the kind that knows conditions abroad and here. The difference between autocracy and democracy is in the mind. He is opposed to government in any form and he hates ours because it appeals to those whom he would convert to his creed. Any policy of terrorism is fuel to his flame of anarchy. Those whom he seeks to convert are the law-abiding citizens, the difference between his and their mental attitude, so that when the law lay hand upon his willful menace to government, the purpose of it becomes plain to them. Official contempt for the law is a harmful exhibition to our people. If anyone would seek to make at issue of the question of law-enforcement, The Executive obligation, both national and state, on assuming the oath of office is to "preserve, protect and defend the constitution and laws of the United States." The constitution is given to and placed upon the law-making body. The legislative branch of government is subjected to the rule of the majority. The public official who would violate the law is the lawbreaker both to the constitution and to the American principle of majority rule. It would seem quite unnecessary for any candidate for the presidency to say that he does not intend to violate his oath of office. Anyone who is false to his oath is unworthy that the law should be violated by him. He is the law violator himself.

Minors cannot easily be produced by statute. The writ of injunction should be used to guard to person and property, it could easily be abused if use ceased to be the protective device it was intended to be. Private develops into large units with no violence to public sentiment or injury to public interest—the same principle should not be denied to laboring. Collective bargaining through means of representatives selected by the employer and employee respectively will be helpful, rather than harmful to the general interest. Besides there is no general objection that can be raised against the

to it. We should not, by law, abridge a man's right either to labor or to quit his employment. However, neither labor or capital should at any time or in any circumstances, take action that would put in jeopardy the public welfare.

We need a definite and precise statement of policy as to what business man and workman may do and may not do by way of combination and collective action. The law is not so nebulous that it almost turns upon the economic predilections of the judge or jury. This does not make for the law, nor for the respect for the law, nor for a healthy activity in production and distribution. There surely will be found ways by which co-operation may be encouraged without the destruction of enterprise. The rules of business should be made more certain so that on a stable basis, men may move with confidence.

Government, however, should provide the means in the treatment of its employees, to keep in touch with conditions and rectify wrong. It is needless to say that in order to be consistent, facts should at all times justify the pre-supposition that the government employees are properly compensated.

The child life of the nation should be conserved; if labor in immature years is permitted by one generation, it is practicing unfairness to the next.

Agriculture is but another form of industry. In fact, it is the basis of industry because upon it depends the food supply. The bulk of the country's food supply goes to the cities, carries disquieting proportions. If our growth in manufacturing in the next few years holds its present momentum, it will be necessary for America to import foodstuffs. It therefore devolves upon government, through intensive scientific co-operation to help in maintaining as nearly as possible the balance between food production and consumption. Farming will not inspire individual effort unless profits, all things considered, are equal to those in other activities. An additional check to depleted ranks in the fields would be the establishment of modern state rural school courses. The government should maintain active sponsorship of this. Rural parents would be lacking in the element which makes civilization enduring if they did not desire for their children educational opportunities comparable to those in the cities. The price the consumer pays for products is no indication of what the producer receives. Thus, the two extremes between the two—Society and government, particularly local and state, have been remiss in not modernizing local marketing facilities. Municipalities must in large measure interest themselves in, if not directly control community markets. This is a matter of such importance that the federal government has attempted to persuade money effort in helping to develop methods and to show their vir-

times. The farmer raises his crops and the price which he receives is determined by supply and demand. His products in beef and pork and poultry are sold at a price which is ordinarily higher when they reach the consumer the laws of supply and demand does not obtain. The preservation of foodstuffs by cold storage is a boon to humanity, and it is a boon to the farmer, for at that time has come for its vigilant regulation and inasmuch as it becomes a part of interstate commerce, the responsibility is with the federal government. Supplies are gathered in from all sections of the country and can easily be fed out to the consumer in any manner as to keep the demand in excess of that part of the supply which is released from cold storage. The surplus should be stopped. Besides, there should be a time limit beyond which perishable foodstuffs should not be stored. Every successful modern business enterprise has its purchasing, producing and selling departments. It is only fair that the manufacturer should be able both to purchase and sell advantageously, but it is absolutely necessary because he has become a competitor with the manufacturer for labor in the past and his help in consequence has been insufficient. Therefore, the right of co-operative purchasing and selling in the modern view, should be removed from all question. Agriculture should be represented in affairs of government. Many of the branches of the government which deal remotely or directly with the soil and its problems should be represented in the government, usefully to the general welfare. If the

practical experience of the farmer were an element in their administration. To be specific, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Trade Commission are administered by businessmen. Does any one contribute more to the making and success of railroads than the farmer or to the creation and prosperity of the banks, or to the stability of manufacturing and trade units, or to the agencies interested in exporting?

Our objective should be increased tenantry. With the period of occupancy uncertain, the renter strips land of its fertile elements, and each diminished acreage is a loss to the nation. The operation of the Federal Reserve and the Farm Loan acts, encouragement has come to thousands who find that industry, character and intelligence are a golden security to the people's banker, the government of the United States. The position of some farmers and you make the way for the sedition agitators more difficult. Bring into the picture of American life more families, happily a part of garden and flowers, all their own and you will find new streams running into the current of national patriotism. Help to equalize the land. You may say that the holders of hidden wealth pay their share with those whose property is in sight. In short, remove the penalty imposed upon home-building thrift, and thousands of contented house holders under the shelter of their own roof, will look upon government with affection. They will then be prepared to protect themselves. There are more home-owners in America than ever before. The prosperity of the country under Democratic rule has been widely diffused. Never before has the great mass of people shared in the blessings of plenty. There is no reason to doubt that by increasing our home owners. Nothing will bring more golden return to the welfare of the republic.

Common prudence would suggest that we increase to our utmost, our area of tillable land. The race between in-

Increased consumption and added acreage has been an unequal one. Modern methods of soil treatment have been helpful, but they have their limitations. There are still vast empires in extent, in our country, performing no service to humanity. They require only the applied genius of men, to cover them with the bloom and harvest of human necessities. The government should turn its best engineering talent to the task of irrigation projects. Every dollar spent will yield compensating results.

Any discussion of the question of food supply leads very quickly to the closely related matter of transportation. There is no one thing which brings us so intermittently to critical conditions than the insufficiency of our railroads. The railroads are not to blame. There has been no material addition to the total mileage in the last ten years and the increase in terminals has been much less than required. At the beginning of the war, the rolling stock was sufficiently reduced in inadequate service. The Government had not even in part solved the problem of the rolling stock which credit could not be obtained. The credit could not be allowed by the banks. Moral assistance was withheld because of

railroad policies that did not bring approval. Many of these corporations had made themselves a part of political activities, local, state and national. There were more or less sporadic instances of water rights, land rights and exploitation of utility properties for personal gain. Abuses were not general, but they were sufficient to bring the entire railroad systems of the country in disrepute. The good suffered with the evil. When the transportation lines were taken over by the government, they were barely able to limp through the task of the day. With the coming of the administration of the long haul, and the merging of every mile of track and terminal and every car and engine into a co-ordinated plan of operation, enabled the government to transport troops and supplies, at the same time affording under great

stress, a satisfactory outlet for our industries. It should be remembered in this connection that the Government has not only supplemented transportation by rail, and except for the great pipe lines which conveyed oil for commercial purposes, we should not, in all probability, have been able to throw our deciding strength into the balance and win the war. Any attempt to discredit the federal operation of railroads during the years of grave emergency would be like saying to those who knew the facts it is insincere. Too much cannot be said in praise of those who directed this work nor of the men who physically operated the lines under the discouraging conditions of poor equipment. But all of this is water on the wheel. The problem of the railroads is still with us. The Government and the public should understand that the Government has no authority to

live thorough test to private ownership. The railroads have had their lesson. Government regulation is accepted now as not only a safeguard to the public, but as a consoling prospect for the future. The ample credit is necessary to physical rehabilitation and it should be sufficient for the period of maximum demand. We should not lose sight, however, of the public utilities as supplementary service to water. The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence navigation projects, particularly should claim the interest of the government. About one-third of our country's tonnage is transported by water for every ton of their exports. The opportunity to make of the lake harbors great ocean ports of entry is inspiring to contemplate. In the crop-moving period, the grain on the elevators is waiting. Grain piles up in the elevators. With stagnation more or less general, the farmer sells his product under the most unfavorable conditions. The truckage and terminals in the great cities are congested and clogged with this traffic and interference with local movements of freight is inevitable. The solution would be simplified by using the water-ways. Aside from this, the accruing grain losses from the country would be a consideration for the reason that the price of grain in this country is made by the Chicago market and it is determined by the London quotations. The price in the United States is not less than 20 cents less the cost of transportation. The routing of these commodities by water would effect a saving of approximately eight cents a bushel, which means that the grain would be worth just that much more.

For more than forty years, before Woodrow Wilson was elected President in 1912, a reform of our banking and currency system had been almost universally demanded and had been year after year deferred or refused. The stand against it of the republican party in obedience to orders. The control of money and interest rates had long been held by favored groups who were thus able to dominate markets, regulate prices, favor friends, destroy rivals, precipitate and end panics, and control the destinies of the nation and political outposts, be the real rulers of America. The Federal Reserve act was originated by a Democratic President and Congress, against the bitter protest of Republican stand-patters, who almost without exception, voted against it. Among the Senators Lodge, Gresham, and Smoot, the inside senate cabal responsible for existing status in the leadership of that party. The Federal Reserve act is admitted to be the most constructive monetary legislation in history. At a stroke it destroyed the old money and credit system and all they represent, from one financial district out into the keeping of the people themselves and instead of one center to which all paid tribute, there are 12 citadels of financial freedom, where every citizen has an equal right and where the principle of credit is that the American citizen shall be free as the basis of administration. Every citizen should should be alert to guard this great institution which is his guarantee of credit independence. It should be kept from the hands of those who have never been its friends, but who by cleverly chosen obscure phrases could translate it into a greater power for evil than it has ever been for good. It is almost unnecessary to speak of the Federal Reserve system in connection with the winning of the war, as, next to the consecration of manhood and womanhood itself, the greatest contribution to the winning of the war through the Federal Reserve banks of the stendous wealth of the nation.

To those of vision who look out beyond

our shores into that commercial domain where we are so justly entitled to enter in a time of peace, the latent power of the Federal Reserve system can be seen operating in every quarter of the globe in an ever-widening flow of American commerce. We would soon have a merchant marine fleet of 10,000,000 tons aggregate, every ship flying the American flag and carrying in American bottoms the products of mill and mine and factory and farm. This would seem to be a magnificent and convincing prospect.

Our facilities for exchange and credit, however, in foreign ports should be enlarged and under the Federal Reserve system, banks should be established in important trading centers. This is implied also, with the importance of a consular office in every port, our consular service. The certain increase in foreign trade would seem to demand this. This suggests another change. Our ambassadors to foreign countries have been assigned to them a military and a naval attaché. It would seem to be implied as to include an officer of the government whose exclusive duty would be to make observation and report development and improvement in educational and social problems gener-

Government bureaus during the war have been organized with the business or organization of the country. That experience revealed the modern need of reorganization along purely business lines. The advantages of a democracy in government need not be recomputed. It has only to be explained that it involves the disadvantage of disbursements, authorized by the law-making power without sufficient knowledge of the need of the service, or the possibilities of extravagance, and the disadvantage of a budgetary system. No successful business enterprise of any size can operate without it. For a hundred years the federal unit, and the states as well, made appropriations without determining the difference between the income and the expenditure. At the same time, paying little attention to the relation as between income and expense. Many of the states have adopted the budget system, and with the success that carries no exception. The responsibility for the expenditure of the individual interest, encourages greater effort, and gives opportunity for talent to assert itself. The normal course of least resistance, develops in government bureaus a hardpan, which retards progress. When the system is made more businesslike, the resistance should be commensurate with service. Many federal departments whose ramifications touch the country generally, have lost valuable time to business. This has badly crippled postoffice branches, and the way mail service and other branches.

I am convinced after considerable study of the subject that the expense of the government can, without loss of efficiency, be reduced to a maximum of four per cent of the total income. The sinking fund and interest on the national debt.

When we enter the League of Nations we should at the same time diminish our cost of armament. To continue expensive armaments on a vast scale, once our membership in the League is assured, would seem to be a very definite refutation of the advantages of the world plan which we believe it possesses. An example of the League method, is the reduction of armaments. We cannot afford to do it, until other nations do likewise. If we do not enter the League, hundreds of millions of dollars will go to the waste. If we go in, and I believe the people will insist on it, then we can count on economies.

Since the last national conventions of the two great parties, a world war has been fought, historic misapprehensions have been removed, modern civilization hung in the air. In the despair of dark hours, it seemed as though a world dictator was inevitable and that henceforth men and women would stand at attention, in the face of the drawn sword of military authority. The soul of America was touched as never before with a fear that our liberties were to be taken away. What America did needs no reiteration here. It is known of all men. History will acclaim it—poets will find it an inspiration. The error of the republican platform is not a line in the republican platform that breathes an emotion of pride, or recites our national achievement. In fact if a man from Mars were to depend upon the republican platform or its spoken words for information by which to judge that party, as his first means of information, he would not find a syllable telling him that the war has been won, and that America has saved the world. How ungenerous, how ungracious, and how this is, how unfriendly to the group of men who would so bemean themselves in the name of the party of Lincoln and McKinley and Roosevelt.

The discourtesy to the President is an affair of political intrigue. History will make it odious. As the President directed the wounded soldier in the war. One fell in the trench; the strength of the other was broken in the enormous labors of his office. But others were ignored—the men and women who labored at home with an industry and a skill that wrought canvas for the Whites of the hands that moved the lathe by day and the needle by night? What of the organizations superbly effective, that conserved food and fed the world—that carried nourishment to the very front trench in the face of hell's fury—that saved the life of the soldier that buried the dead in the dark shelter of the night—that inspired business men and artisans of all parties to work in harmony? What of the millions of men, women and children of all creeds, religious and otherwise, who sold their lives for things they once quarreled about? What of the government itself—confirming the faith of our fathers as sufficient to meet the storms of time? Why the sneer at labor with the veiled charge that it was inefficient to convince any unprejudiced man that the republican leaders who have taken charge of their party and nominated its candidate, are no more possessed of the spirit of the hour than they were in 1912 when they precipitated a revolution without an organization? If further proof were needed, the action of the present Congress supplies it. Not a constructive law can be cit-

1. Money and time were wasted in seeking to make a military triumph an edifying chapter in history—and yet it is not significant that after two years of fruitless inquiry, there was nothing revealed in that vast enterprise carrying billions of dollars in expense, upon which they could base even a whisper of dishonesty?

The Mexican situation, trying to our patience for years, begins to show signs of improvement. Not the least of the things that have contributed to this is a realization by the people of that country, that we have neither the lust nor their domain, nor disposition to disturb their sovereign rights. Peace smiles upon the border and incentive to individual efforts seems to be making a national aspiration.

Many elements have made our republic enduring; not the least of which is a sustained patriotism. The richest traditions of our country are preserved in the stories that tell the bravery of our soldiers of war. They make the first impressions of history upon the hearts of our children and bind the hearts of generations together. The courage and performance of our soldiers in the late war be surpassed. From farm, forest and factory they gathered together in the training camps from countryside and city. When those who were called to battle by the drums whose shoulders showed the top of office task—the blood of many nations flowing in their veins—and the same impulse ran from the front trench in Europe back to the home front in America. We do not forget that war breaks into the plans of young men and their chart of life is in a sense more important than any calculation later on. In college and school in training, the building the base for their careers. Thousands of them by the circumstance of injury or the disturbance of domestic conditions which war always brings, were compelled to change their plans and to turn their backs to those who did

and to those the honored dead left dependent. We owe a debt to the wounded; but we must realize that considerable compensation is due those also who lost much by the break in their material hopes and the loss of their status. It is the nation's mind and the sympathy of its heart, must inspire intensive thoughtful effort, to assist those who saved our all. I feel deeply that the rehabilitation of the disabled soldiers of the recent war is one of our most vital issues. I believe that we will candidly, pledge myself and my party to those young Americans to do all in my power to secure for them without unnecessary delay, the immediate training which is so necessary to fit them to compete in the market place. To the physical handicap incurred while in the service of our government, I believe also that the Federal Board of the Vocational Rehabilitation as far as possible should employ disabled soldiers themselves to supervise the rehabilitation of others. I believe that their own sympathy and understanding. The board itself and all agencies under it, should be burdened with the care of securing for the disabled soldier who has finished his training, adequate employment. These men will inspire a future generation. I believe that they have themselves been inspired by the heroes of the past. No greater force for patriotic effort was found when we were drawn into the late conflict than the example and activity of our veterans in previous wars. Under the colors of the Stars and Stripes, the men of the past, bring us back to their support the new army of the republic. Response in the Southland by veterans who wore the gray inspired the youth with a zeal which aided greatly in the quick mobil-

The women of America, in emotion and constructive service, measured up to every requirement, and emergency exacted much of them. Their initiative, their enthusiasm, and their sustained industry, which carried many of them to the heavy burdens of toil, form an undying page in the annals of time, while the touch of motherly sympathy, the aid of the hospital, the sacred color to the tragic picture that feeble words should not even attempt to portray. They demonstrated not only willingness but capacity. They helped win the war and they are entitled to a voice in the readjustment now at hand. Their humanitarianism in government, their unquestioned progressive spirit will be helpful in problems that require public judgment. Therefore, they are entitled to the privilege of voting as a matter of right and because they will support the same patriotic policy. It requires but one more state to ratify the national amendment and thus bring long-delayed justice. I have the same earnest hope as our platform expresses that some one of the remaining states will promptly take favorable action.

tion to which he aspires, putting a thoroughly fair interpretation on his own words, is that the government of this country, so far as it is embodied in the executive, should be what he is pleased to call "government by party." It was his duty to advise the President of his own best final judgment under the responsibility assumed by his solemn oath of office, taking in to consideration the views of others, of course, in arriving at that final judgment, but recognizing no group of any kind as the basis of his action. The successful performance of the particular duties in question, and not subject to impeachment, as he is, in case of serious malfeasance in the performance of those duties. The latter is the conception of the presidency held by Washington, Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren, in agitating our great experiment in political and personal freedom under the constitution. It is the conception held by Lincoln and Roosevelt, by Cleveland and Wilson, and all other Presidents of the past to whom history has assigned the place of leaders in the normal growth of our free institutions. It is the conception of the presidency to which, in case of success of the Democratic party in the coming election, my own best efforts shall be dedicated, with a solemn seal of responsibility. It is the duty to advise to the people of the United States as a whole, and not to the sacred oath of allegiance to the constitution and the laws. There is, and will always be, a useful place for parties in the conduct of a free government; but any theory of a "government by party," and more especially a "government by party," and more especially a solemn sense of personal responsibility, or alter its traditional direction and turn it toward party or faction, can only accentuate the possible evil

party, and thwart its possible advantages. I am sincerely grateful to the Democratic party for the opportunities of public service which it has brought to me in the past, and for the fitness which it has shown to extend those opportunities to a still wider field; but I am glad to say that has always recognized that my official duties were to the people as a whole, and has in no case attempted to interfere, under pretext of party responsibility, with my right of personal judgment, under oath, in the performance of those duties.

There are many who are of the opinion that the assumption that all men are created equal is an error. There is more or less of a general idea that because our school system generally is satisfactory, and in most instances excellent, that sufficient progress is being made. The plain fact reveals very startling things, one of which is the fact that one-third of the teachers and one-half of the students are illiterate. The other, the existence of five and one-half million illiterates. It is true that 600,000 of these are foreign born. The majority of instructors has been more or less demoralized through financial temptation from other activities which pay much better. We owe too much to the present generation to neglect this matter. Very satisfactory progress is being made in several states in the teaching of native born illiterates. The moonlight school of Kentucky has, in fact, become a historic institution. The practice has spread to other commonwealths, and bands of noble men and women are doing their best to bring this illiterate population under the enlightenment by the federal government in a local context. It is the healthful, reasonable individualism of American national life that has enabled the citizens of this republic to think for themselves, and besides, state and community initiative would be impaired by any dominating approach of a federal government. It is, however, not possible to ignore the possibilities of progressive education, and in helpful manner create an enlarged public interest in this sub-

There will be no attempt in this campaign to compete by dollars with our opposition. So many people have been misled by the advertising campaign of the reactionary cause that the millions already in hand are more or less a matter of general information. All that we ask is that both parties deal in the utmost good faith with the electorate and tell the plain truth as to the amounts and the nature of the subsidies and the means of disbursements. The public judgment in elections should be rendered after the fullest hearing possible. Each side has the right to properly present its case. This is a legitimate expense. There is no need to justify the use of legitimate and illegitimate in political campaigns. One contemplates the organization and maintenance of such facilities as are necessary to advise the people of the facts bearing upon the issues; the other carries the burden of the attack. We will not be swayed by the ending of the verdict. How misguided some of our people are. Recognizing that readjustment must be made, they believe that that they will be better if they cast their fortunes with those who oppose it. They will make campaign contributions in days gone by. They do not sense the dangers they threaten. The sort of readjustment which will appeal to our self-respect and ultimately to our general prosperity, is the honest readjustment. Any false adjustment will only delay the ultimate adjustment and we should remember the lesson of history that one extreme usually leads to another. We desire industrial peace. We want our people to have an abiding confidence in government, but no readjustment.

ally with it the confidence of the country. If I were asked to name in these trying days the first essential overshadowing every other consideration, the response would be confidence in the leadership of the President. More than calamity if the next administration were elected under corrupt auspices. There is unrest in the country, four people have passed through trying experience. The European war has been a test of the nation's every racial habit in a nation of composite citizenship. The conflict in which we participated carried anxieties into every community and thousands upon thousands of homes were touched by tragedy. The past, to the people, has been a war have been disquieting; the failure of the Republican Congress to repeal the war has added to our troubles. The natural impulse is to forget the past, to turn to the future, to refresh and refresh the atmosphere in life. We want to forget the war and be free from the troubling thought of its possibility in the future. We want the dawn and the dawn of a new era. We want the feeling that the square deal among men and between men and government is not to be interfered with by a purchased preference. We want a change from the old world of yesterday to the new world of tomorrow. We want the people more powerful on the chessboard of war. We want a change from the old industrial world where the man who toiled was assured a "full dinner pail" as his only lot and reward. But what is the change? Which way shall we go? We stand at the forks of the road and must choose which to follow. One leads to higher citizenship, a freer expression of the individual and a freer reaction, the rule of the few over the many and the restriction of the average man's chances to grow upward. Can-

financial devices backed by unlimited political expenditures will be used to bring us to the point of having an abiding faith that the pitfalls will be avoided and the right road chosen. The readers opposed to Democracy promise to put the country "back to normal." This can only mean the so-called restoration of former conditions, which also means the outstanding feature of which was a pittance for farm production and a small wage for a long day of labor. My vision does not turn back to the "normal" desired by the senatorial oligarchy, but to a future in which also there is a normal opportunity to cultivate a higher stature amidst better environment than that of the past. Our view is toward the sunrise of tomorrow with its progress and its eternal promise of better things. The opposition stands in the way of this vision, and I am glad to see it so. I accept the nomination of our party, obedient to the Divine Sovereign of all peoples, and hopeful that by trust in Him the way will be shown for helpful service.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Lovely Party For Bride

Mrs. William Collins was the hon- or guest at a beautiful bridge party and linen shower given by Miss Dorothy Perry Thursday afternoon. After the game of bridge, Mrs. Thomas McCown and Mrs. William Millard making the highest scores, Mrs. Collins was given the most acceptable surprise—numerous pieces of beautiful linen, the gifts of the following friends, who were present: Misses Mary Louise Deatherage, Elizabeth Turley, Amy Turley, Zella Rice, Mabel Ruth Coates, Elatit Buchanan, Mary D. Pickels, Nancy Haden, Elizabeth Farley, Bettie Perry, Louise McKee; Mesdames Harris Noland, Parka, Harold Oldham, Thomas McCown, Garnett Million, Marshall Collins and William Millard.

Attractive Tea

A large number of the young people responded to the invitation of Misses Sue and Mary Emily Chenault Friday evening to meet their guests, Miss Anna Katherine Arnold, of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Virginia

Throckmorton, of Lexington. Misses Elizabeth Hume and Mabel Ruth Coates presided at the punch bowl and the charming hosts were assisted in entertaining by Misses Bess Telford, Mary Louise Covington, Nannie Evans, Josephine Telford and Laura Blanton.

Local Girls At Camp

Daniel Boone

The following Richmond girls, most of them being charter members of the Campfire Girls, are at Camp Daniel Boone for a week's stay: Misses Evelina and Marion Guinchigliani, Mary Elizabeth Luxon and guest, Miss Kein; Dolly Pickels, Eugenia Herrington, Sara Chenault, Camilla Blanton and Carolyn Rice.

Mr. S. H. Kash, of Corbin, was a visitor in the city Friday.

Miss Mary Bronston is spending the week with relatives in Lexington.

Miss Bessie Dudley will leave soon for a week or ten days' stay at Oneida.

Mrs. Isabella Hamm is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. L. Griggs, in Louisville.

Mr. Charles Jett left Saturday for a ten days' stay at French Lick Springs.

Mrs. R. L. Hagun, of Lancaster, was in Richmond for a short visit last week.

Mrs. Phil Meighan, of Louisville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Martin, at Calcast.

Miss Eugenia Herrington, of Louisville, is spending a few days with Miss Marie Langford.

Mr. Newland Jones, of Phoenix, Ariz., has arrived for a visit to relatives in the county.

Miss Laura Hord has accepted a position to teach at Benham and will leave soon to take charge of her work.

Mrs. W. R. Bales and son, Robert, have gone to Grand City, Mich., where they will visit the former's sister.

Miss Nannie Mae Davison and her guest, Mrs. Roy Anderson, of Lexington, attended the Berea fair on Thursday.

J. B. Adams, of Stockton & Son, is spending his vacation in Cincinnati and Cleveland, the guest of relatives and friends.

Miss Leslie Hurley, the little granddaughter of Mrs. S. L. Midkiff, will leave soon to enter Nazareth Academy, near Bardstown.

Mrs. B. K. Duncan was in Valley View Friday afternoon attending the community meeting at the school, where her son is a teacher.

Miss Marie Champy, of Lyons, France, the guest of Mrs. Wallace, left Tuesday for California, where she has accepted a position to teach this fall.

Miss Pasy Rosson was a member of the house party entertained by Miss Edwina Morrow at the mansion for the dance given by Governor and Mrs. Edwin P. Morrow.

Misses Anna Katherine Arnold, of Birmingham, and Virginia Throckmorton, of Lexington, and Mr. William Robinson, of Chattanooga, are guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chenault on the Irvine road.

Misses Sue and Mary Emily Chenault and guests, Misses Anna Katherine Arnold, of Birmingham, and Virginia Throckmorton, of Lexington, and Mr. William Robinson, of Chattanooga, and Hume Chenault, of this city, composed a pleasant motor party to the Berea fair Thursday.

Watch
Our
Sales

Freeman Realty Co.

Phone 211

Office Over

Citizens' National Bank

RICHMOND WELCH CO.

We have just received a shipment of International and Papes Ensilage Cutters. We bought them before the price advance. Will sell them at the old price.

We also have a full stock of Weber and Owensboro wagons, Shredders, Huskers, Corn Binders, Hoosier one or two-horse Grain Drills, Disc Harrows--either tractor or horse drawn, Tractor Plows, three-horse Riding Plows, 3-horse 24 inch Disc Sulkey Plows.

THE RICHMOND WELCH CO.

"WATCH US GROW"

Incorporated

Phone 97

Opera House

All Next Week

DE LANDO

APPEARING AT 8:30 NIGHTLY

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE

THE
 CRYSTAL GAZER
 AND
 SEER
 SEES ALL—
 KNOWS ALL—
 ASK HIM
 ABOUT
 LOVE or BUSINESS—
 HE WILL
 SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM



THE
 HINDOO
 WITH
 A
 MASTER MIND
 KNOWS ALL—SEES ALL
 HE ANSWERS
 ALL QUESTIONS
 FROM A
 SEALED ENVELOPE
 YOU WRITE YOUR
 OWN
 QUESTIONS

This is an Engagement Extraordinary. Don't Fail to See It

KIRKSVILLE

Everyone is glad that the telephones are in service again.

Little Miss Elizabeth Jones, who was thrown from her horse and broke her leg, is much improved and will soon be able to be brought home from the Berea hospital where she was taken for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith have gone to housekeeping in the house recently vacated by Mr. Charles Turner and family.

Miss Bess Long has returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. John S. Long, in Garrard. While there she attended protracted meeting at Freedom.

Miss Estelle Prewitt and Mr. Willie Long were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. James Long and family.

Judge and Mrs. J. Smith Hayes were week-end guests of the latter's father, Mr. N. B. Coy.

Protracted meeting is being held at the Baptist church with Rev. Bourbon Daves as officiating minister. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Quite a number of relatives and friends enjoyed a large fish dinner with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Broadus Saturday.

Mrs. Ed Rhodus and children have gone for a several days visit with her mother, Mrs. O. Curry at Red House.

Preaching began at the Gilead

Baptist church Monday night. This will be good news to many who attend preaching there from this place.

Several from this place enjoyed a trip to Cincinnati Sunday. Messrs. Perry Long, Dan Hendrix and Willie Prewitt were among those who made the trip.

Miss Mamie Smith and Mr. Russell Long attended the show at Richmond Saturday night.

Mrs. Reathor Murphy of Cottonburg, and Miss Lurline Sanwith the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hood Baker, on the Lancaster pike.

ROUND HILL

Mr. Joe Tussey's family spent Thursday at Berea fair.

Mrs. Price Christian is visiting her mother, Mrs. Josie Whitlock.

Mrs. H. E. Armstrong, of New York City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Smith and family.

Miss Mayme Smith is visiting relatives in Winchester and Lexington.

Many people are attending the meeting at Gilead and Kirksville Baptist church.

Mr. Harve Estes attended the Berea Fair.



STOCKTON & SON

Dr. CHAS. E. SMOOT

ALTO-HEMIC THERAPY

EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT

Office Clay Buildings, RICHMOND, KY.

Dr. HARRY M. BLANTON

DENTIST

Phones Office 196—Residence 283

Dr. O. F. HUME

SURGERY and X-RAY

Office over Perry's Drug Store

Bob Walker, Gen'l Auctioneer

GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Sales held anywhere and will sell anything. Veterinary Work in all of the Branches.

VALLEY VIEW

A very delightful dinner was given Wednesday, August 4 at the home of J. T. Howard, near Valley View.

Covers were laid for about 50, of which number there were 13 children, six single and seven married; besides 18 grand children present.

In the afternoon a very appropriate sermon was preached by Bro. W. I. Peel, who has been conducting a protracted meeting at the Valley View Christian church since last Saturday.

It is hoped that everyone present will be permitted to have another such honor conferred upon them of attending the birthday dinner of Bro. Howard who was 53 years old on that date.

Couple Remarried

Marriage license have been issued, to James D. Kerby, of Richmond, and Lucy Kerby, of Berea. The couple were married by Rev. W. L. Hall, of Pineville, at Berea, August 3. The couple were divorced some time ago, it is claimed.

THERE are two kinds of coffee—Rookwood and others. Rookwood is the best. A grade for every purse; all fine. Get yours today from D. B. McKinney and Company. 167 ft

CURATOR'S NOTICE

Having been appointed Curator by the Madison County Court for the estate in Kentucky of John R. Gibson, deceased, and to collect and preserve said estate, we request those persons indebted to or holding property or other thing of value belonging to said estate, call on the undersigned and settle or report same. Anyone knowing of such, will please advise the Curator thereof. All persons to whom said estate is indebted or legally obligated, must file the claim or claims thereof with this Curator. STATE BANK & TRUST CO. Curator for the Estate of John R. Gibson.

This July 21, 1920. 4tw tt

AUTOMOBILE CASINGS

We have some Keen Kutter Kord Casings we are offering at a very low price while they last

32 x 4 at\$44.00
34 x 4\$45.00

These prices are \$10.00 below present prices. They are all new stock, and only have a few of each size. You had better hurry if you want to get in on these.

J. H. OLDHAM

"The Keen Kutter Store"

More than 500 men have been engaged in fighting the flames that are devastating forests in Montana the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Meyers, of Cincinnati, are parents of two boys—one born last month, the other the first of this.

Our Meat Business is Growing

That tickles us, because we know that our customers are telling their friends and neighbors of the JUICY STEAKS and fine ROASTS that we are sending out every day. That's our biggest advertisement—having our customers tell others. Try us with an order for your SUNDAY DINNER. We have anything in the MEAT LINE. What about a DRESSED CHICKEN? We have them.

M. H. WELLS & COMPANY

Phone 139 Second Street

RUTH GETS HIS 41ST HOME RUN

Chicago, August 7.—The three leading batters in the American League fattened up their averages during the past week, but "Babe" Ruth, home run champion, who is in fourth place, suffered a slump before Dick Kerr in the last game of the series between Chicago and New York. He was at bat five times, but connected for only one hit. Tris Speaker, the Cleveland manager, who tops the batters, gathered 11 hits in 7 games and boosted his mark from .411 to .417, which is 15 points better than that of George Sisler, the St. Louis star, who is the runner-up with an average of .402. Joe Jackson, the slugging outfielder of the Chicago White Sox, is third with a mark of .398, while Ruth is hitting .391. The averages are players who have participated in 50 or more contests and include games of Wednesday.

Ruth continues to be the sensation of the league. This was evidenced again in the series just played in Chicago between the Yankees and the White Sox. For the four days a crowd officially estimated at 126,000 came out to witness the games with a hope of seeing the big southpaw slugger crack the ball out in the field. Only once during the series was Ruth able to "deliver" on his specialty. That was on the second day when he drove the ball on a line into the right field bleachers for four bases. Claude Williams was pitching and it was the third homer Ruth had collected at his expense. This smash marked Ruth's 38th home run. He made his 39th Thursday, and his 40th and 41st homers Friday. Against Faber the following day he was unable to hit, because the game was close and he was ordered passed. In the opening game with Cioetto on the mound Ruth was helpless.

Other leading batters: Rice, Washington, .366; E. Collins, Chicago, .364; Meusel, New York, .354; Weaver, Chicago, .341; Hendryx, Boston, .337; Felsch, Chicago, .332; Judge, Washington, .322; Jamieson, Cleveland, .332; Jacobson, St. Louis, .331; Milan, Washington, .326; Cobb, Detroit, .32.

Poger Hornsby, of St. Louis continues to head the National League batters who have played in 50 or more games. The St. Louis star knocked out 13 hits in his last 6 games and boosted his average to .372. J. Smith, a teammate, who was the runner-up among the regulars last week, went into a slump and dropped to fifth place with an average of .326, while Nisholson, Pittsburgh, came along strong and is now runner-up to Hornsby with an average of .335. Roush, of Cincinnati, has pulled up in third place with a mark of .333 and Young, of New York, is holding fourth place with a

mark of .327. He is showing the way with 36 thefts, while Roush, of Cincinnati, has 22, and Neale, another member of the world's champions, has pilfered 20.

Other leading batters: Williams, of Philadelphia, .323; Konetchy, Brooklyn, .321; Myers, Brooklyn, .320; Hollocher, Chicago, .318; Stock, St. Louis, .317; Daubert, Cincinnati, .308; Terry, Chicago, .305; E. Smith, New York, .305; Flack, Chicago, .304; Groh, of Cincinnati, .303; Meride, Chicago, .292.

SEVERE HAIL STORM

A severe hailstorm which wrought great damage to tobacco in Garrard county Friday afternoon and evening is reported. Great damage was done especially to tobacco, while in some localities the corn is said to have suffered to a great extent. City Judge G. Murray Smith, of Richmond, was in that county, making the trip thru in his automobile, and was compelled, he reports, to take refuge during the storm, which he described as the most severe he had encountered in years. The rainfall in the southern part of Madison county is said to have been heavy, while there was but a liberal sprinkling here.

Big Crowd From Harding's Home At Cox Notification

(By Associated Press)
One of the largest delegations was from Marion, Ohio. Harding's home. It came on a special train and numbered 1,124.

TERRIBLY SWOLLEN

Suffering Described As Torture Relieved by Black-Draught.

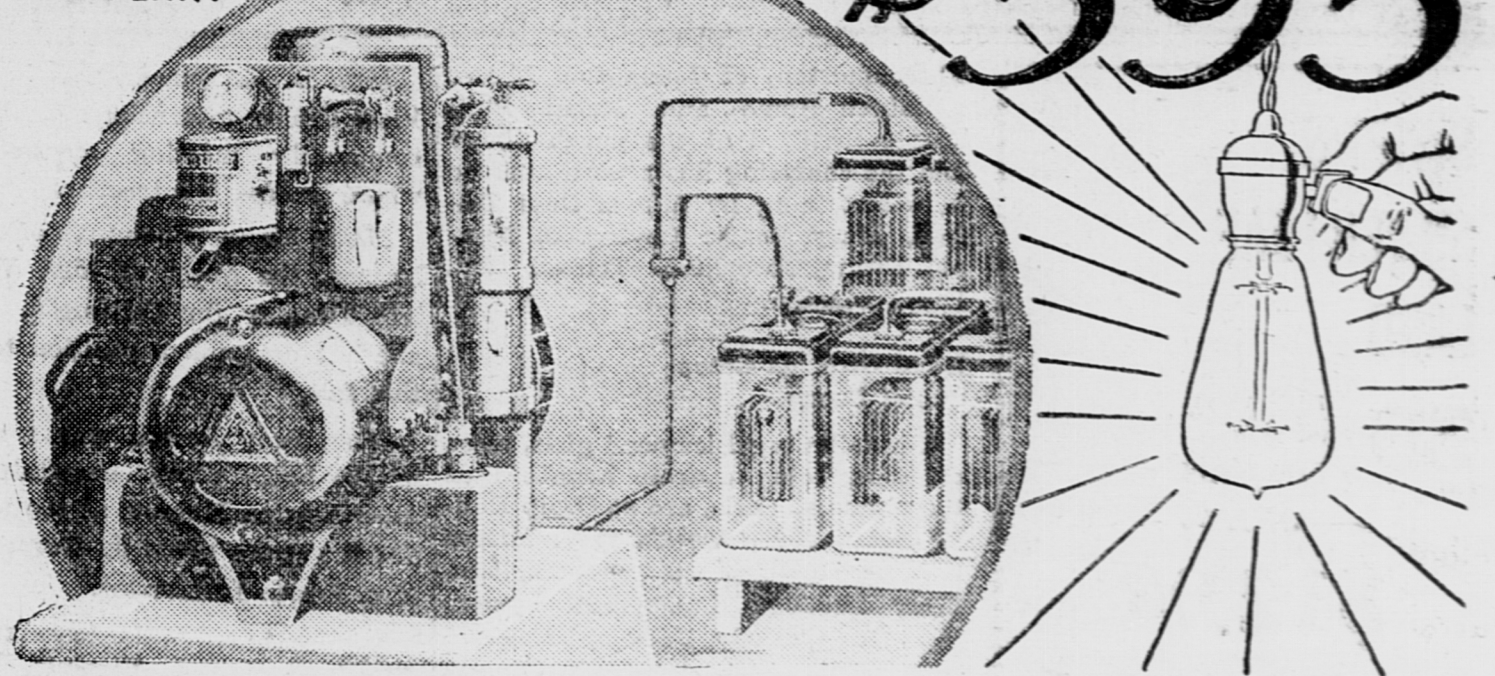
Rossville, Ga.—Mrs. Kate Lee Able, of this place, writes: "My husband is an engineer, and once while lifting, he injured himself with a piece of heavy machinery, across the abdomen. He was so sore he could not bear to press on himself at all, on chest or abdomen. He weighed 165 lbs., and fell off until he weighed 110 lbs., in two weeks.

He became constipated and it looked like he would die. We had three different doctors, yet with all their medicine, his bowels failed to act. He would turn up a ten-cent bottle of castor oil, and drink it two or three days in succession. He did this yet without result. We became desperate, he suffered so. He was swollen terribly. He told me his suffering could only be described as torture.

I sent and bought Theodor's Black-Draught. I made him take a big dose, and when it began to act he fainted, he was in such misery, but he got relief and began to mend at once. He got well, and we both feel he owes his life to Theodor's Black-Draught."

Theodor's Black-Draught will help you to keep fit, ready for the day's work. Try it! NC-13

1/2 KILOWATT
DELCO-LIGHT
PLANT



DELCO-LIGHT

A new model—the 1/2 Kilowatt is now added to the family of Delco-Light products—making a line of farm light and power plants that meets varied needs, large or small.

And the price is \$395, f. o. b. Dayton, Ohio

The 1/2 Kilowatt is a smaller size Delco-Light plant, designed for installation where the use of electric light and power is not too heavy, such as in farm homes, summer camps and motor boats. The 1/2 Kilowatt plant with a large battery can be used for pumping water, ironing clothes and operating

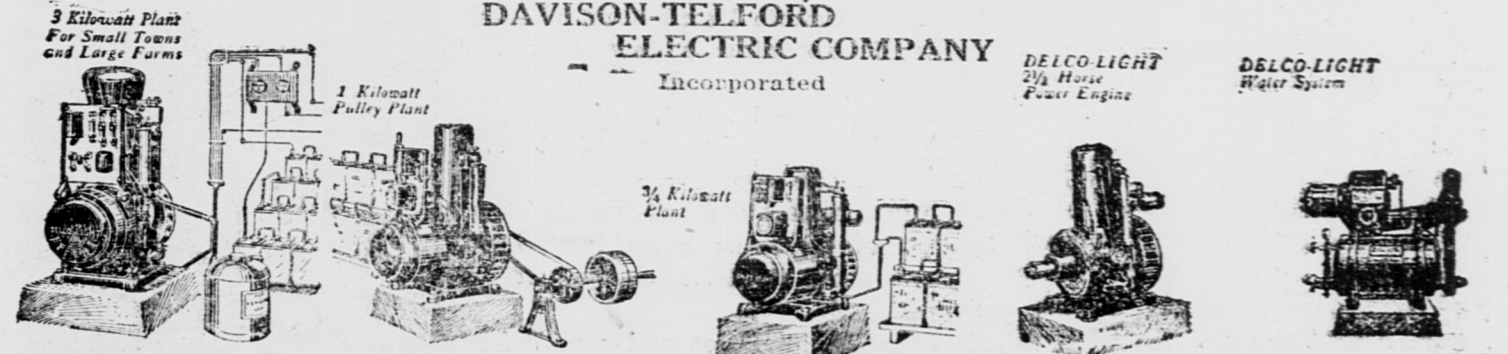
churns, separators and other power devices. Like the 1/4, 1 and 3 Kilowatt Delco Light plants—the 1/2 Kilowatt has the famous valve-in-the-head engine. It is air cooled, runs on kerosene, and is furnished with a thick plate long-lived Delco-Light battery.

There is a trained Delco-Light man near you who can figure your requirements and advise you as to the size plant you need.

DAVISON-TELFORD
ELECTRIC COMPANY
Incorporated

DELCO-LIGHT
1/2 Kilowatt
Plant Engine

DELCO-LIGHT
1/2 Kilowatt
Plant Engine



Over 100,000 Satisfied Users

DISTEMPER AMONG FOX HOUNDS HERE

Considerable consternation prevails among the owners of fox hounds in this part of the state, owing to the third appearance of distemper, which is reported as being prevalent in some sections. A number of the Madison county dogs have fallen victims to the malady, which has been the cause of the death of several valuable canines in other counties. There have been no fatalities reported in Madison county during the present attack, although there were several last spring when the disease first made its appearance. J. L. Kanatzar reported the appearance of the disease near his place, but none of his dogs are afflicted. Special care is being taken of them and many of the chases booked for this month have been called off. Jennings Maupin, county clerk, who is the owner of a number of valuable dogs, reports his canines as being free from the disease, as do R. B. Terrill, C. W. Lanter and a number of other local fanciers.

Here, There, Everywhere

Sugar sells the year round in Denver and Colorado generally for 15 cents per pound, and it is now said it is being "bootlegged" out of the city and state.

At Versailles a number of young men have been arrested for playing baseball on Sunday.

Ten cases of whisky were stolen from the attic of Phillip Churchman in Louisville.

John Samuel, 18, Maysville, was killed in a cotton machine there.

Miss Dorcas Duncan, Raleigh, N. C., is dead at the age of 117 years.

SOX PLAN TRAINING CAMP

(By Associated Press)
Chicago, August 7.—The Chicago White Sox already have started negotiations for their spring training camp next season. Several cities in Texas and one in Florida have sent in their propositions to President Comiskey, and they are being considered.

Have You Tried Us For GROCERIES

We don't claim to be better than our competitors, but we do try to give SERVICE and that's what counts these days.

You'll find our prices are right, too. We know we can save you money on a great many of the articles we sell. We are at your service. Try us.

D. B. McKinney & Company

WHAT HAIL DOES

Many a man has lost his entire summer's work in a very few seconds from Hail

GET PROTECTION

Allow us to write you a policy on your crop and insure it against loss and your entire summer's work being wiped out in this manner.

ARE YOU PROTECTED

If you are not see—

J. W. CROOKE

At Citizens National Bank—Richmond, Kentucky

TAKE A RIDE IN THE AIR Saturday or Sunday

August 7--August 8

THE GREATEST SPORT OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Lieutenant Taylor, the well known airman, who has made so many successful flights with the citizens of this county at the Berea Fair this week, has made arrangements for a visit to Richmond, and will have his aeroplane at the

C. F. Chenault Field

tomorrow (Saturday). Those desiring to make flights are urged to make their reservations early.

IT'S A THRILL YOU'LL NEVER FORGET ASK THE OTHERS WHO HAVE TRIED IT

The Clancy Kids

Think of Mr. Park Going to All That Trouble for the Team

By
PERCY L. CROSBY
© by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate

TIMMIE, I JUST HAD SOME CARDS PRINTED. ADVERTISING THE BASEBALL TEAM. TELL THE BOYS TO GIVE THEM OUT TO PEOPLE AND TO LEAVE THEM AT THE HOUSES AND STORES. BE CAREFUL NOT TO WASTE THEM BECAUSE WE WANT A GOOD CROWD AT THE GAMES.



AFTER WILLIT BE ALRIGHT IF I GIVE SOME OUT, MR. TIMMIE? I'LL BE CAREFUL. AFTER CAN, HUH, AFTER MR. TIMMIE, AFTER THEN?



THESE ARE THE CARDS ADVERTISING OUR TEAM. MR. PARK WANTS YA TO BE CAREFUL NOT TO WASTE 'EM BECAUSE HE WANTS A BIG CROWD AT THE GAMES.



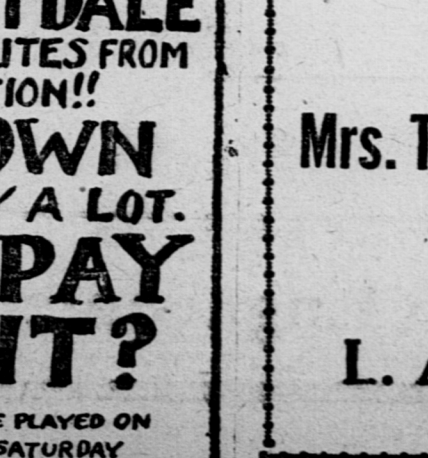
BETCHA LIFE I WON'T WASTE ANY! AW, YAGUIN HIM MORE N ME, TIMMIE!



HEY, DON'T YA GO UP LEFTERTS AVE, JOHNNY CAUSE THAT'S MY ROUTE



WE CAN PASTE SOME OF THEM IN STORE WINDOWS. THEN EVERYBODY'LL KNOW ABOUT THE TEAM. AINT MR. PARK TREATIN' US SWEET, THOUGH?



FLOWERS

Mrs. T. T. Covington
Agent

L. A. Fennell
Lexington

OWNA HOME IN HONEYDALE ONLY 5 MINUTES FROM THE STATION!! \$5.00 DOWN WILL BUY A LOT. WHY PAY RENT?

A BALL GAME WILL BE PLAYED ON THE GROUNDS EVERY SATURDAY



Those who motor in the Cadillac are more impressed every day by the keen satisfaction they experience in feeling that their pleasure will not be marred by some misconduct of the car.

LEXINGTON CADILLAC CO
Corner Main and Spring Streets
LEXINGTON, KY.

GIBSONS BUY POPULAR BUSINESS PROPERTY

One of the largest deals in Richmond business property in some time was consummated Saturday morning when the L. P. Evans Real Estate Agency sold the building at the northwest corner of Main and Second streets, known as the Stockton corner, to Drs. W. M. and B. H. Gibson. Mr. Evans made the sale for the heirs of the late Mrs. J. V. Logan, who were the owners of this very valuable piece of city real estate. They are Mr. Newland Jones, of Phoenix, Ariz., and Mrs. B. H. Neale, of Richmond. The consideration is said to be slightly over \$12,000.

This location has been occupied by Messrs. Stockton as a drug store for many years. They recently purchased the building now occupied by Middleton's drug store, and will move to that location about the first of the year.

It is the plan of the Drs. Gibson, who own the Richmond Drug Company, with popular E. H. Ellis as manager, to completely remodel the building they have bought and make it one of the handsomest drug stores in any country town in the state. Then they will move the Richmond Drug Company to the new location.

POFF'S EXAMINING TRIAL NOT BOOKED

The examining trial of Andy Poff, constable of near Bobtown, who shot and killed Jasper Kirby, at the Berea fair grounds Thursday evening, and who was taken to Lexington as a result of alleged threats against him, has not been set and probably will not be for some time.

County Judge W. K. Price, who will conduct the examining trial, said that unless the defendant, who is charged with murder, petitions for a trial within three days, such action will not be taken except at the pleasure and judgment of the court.

It is understood that relatives of Poff were in Richmond Friday night in an effort to procure bond for the officer, but such action is not admissible until after the examining trial. No one approached either Sheriff Pete Whitlock or Judge Price regarding bond for Poff, they assert.

EIGHT MEN TO BE HANGED ON SAME DAY

(By Associated Press)
Chicago, Aug. 7.—Richard Wilson, safe blower, was today sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Thomas O'Donnell, a factory watchman. Wilson's companion has also been sentenced to be hanged on the same day. This makes eight convicted murderers to die on that date, but as there is only room in the jail for a double scaffold, the men will be hung in relay.

HARDING WORKS HARD FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

(By Associated Press)
New York, Aug. 7.—The Republican National Committee and Senator Harding are doing everything they can "consistently do" to secure ratification of the federal woman suffrage amendment. Chairman Hays told the committee of Connecticut women who visited him today, at the republican headquarters. Hays told the women he believed it would be wrong for any party leader to attempt to coerce the Governor or legislature of any state which had not acted on the amendment.

WHY Use YOUR TEAMS FOR HAULING

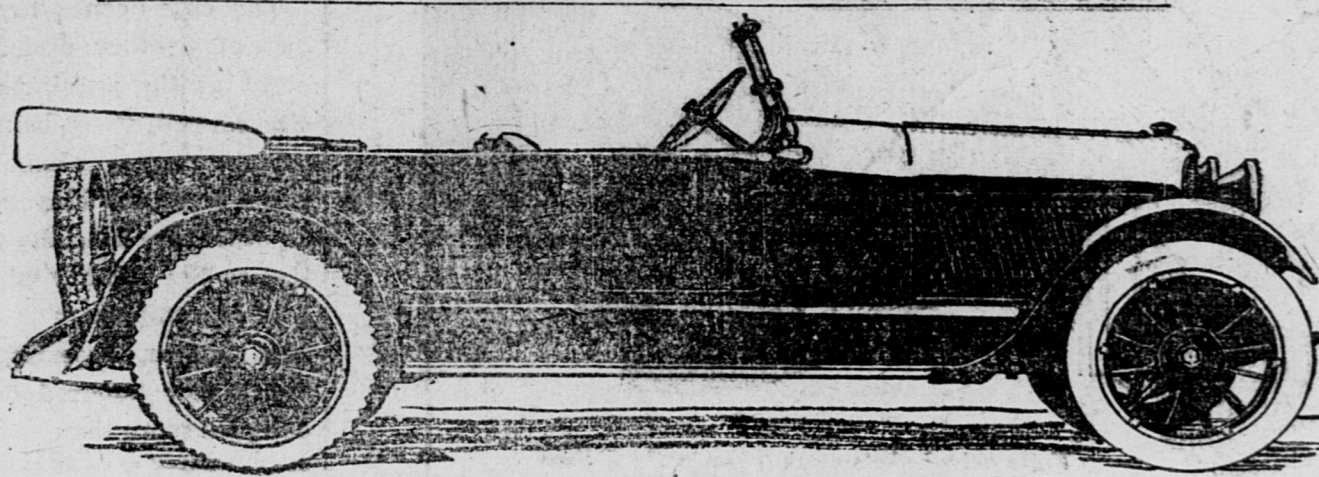
When they are needed on the farm? We can do your hauling at rates that will surprise you when compared with cost of team hauling. We also store cars in our large, clean Garage at reasonable rates. Special attention given wheat and corn hauling. —Let us figure with you When in town give us a trial.

Telephone 653

BLUE GRASS MOTOR TRANSPORTATION Co.
Office With
Sandlin Supply Company

PAIGE

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CAR IN AMERICA



THE utility of the motor car is no longer confined to the masculine side of the family. The woman of today, in her own important sphere of social, business and charitable duties, is also turning to the motor car as a means toward the more efficient conduct of her affairs.

The trend of feminine thought in this direction finds definite expression in the increasingly large number of Paige Light Sixes sold to women.

There can be no doubt that the smart five-passenger Paige Glenbrook admirably meets the requirements of the feminine motorist. It is a car of mechanical excellence, a car of luxurious comfort and, quite as important, a car noted for its ease of control.

Of course, you can better judge this Paige model when you have seen it and enjoyed a trial ride. All we ask is the privilege of making a single demonstration.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, Michigan

Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

LUXON GARAGE



Man Killed Saturday
At Middlesboro Home
(By Associated Press)
Middlesboro, Ky., Aug. 7.—Fred Arnim, 65, hypnotist and patent medicine vendor, was shot and killed here today on the door step of Arch Walker's home. Mrs. Walker is in jail. Stories of the killing are conflicting.

FOR SALE CHALMERS SEDAN

1920 Model—Used One Month

Equipped with Five New Cord Tires, Bumpers and Motometer

For Quick Sale and Can Be Bought at a Bargain

Jewell-Hawthorne Motor Co.

544 West Main Street

Phone 1205 Lexington, Ky

FAYETTE RADIATOR REPAIR & VULCANIZING CO

110 Vine Street—Phone 360x—Lexington, Ky.

We make a specialty of repairing Automobile Radiators, Fenders and Tires. Work done by experts and guaranteed. Don not allow your radiator circulation to be ruined by compounds or inexperienced men.

Prompt service—Prices reasonable.

AUTO REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS

We employ only skilled mechanics. Expert Top and Curtain Men
Exclusive Agents Mohawk "Quality" Tires

J. T. Sheehy Gus Morgan

ACME GARAGE

145 Church St—Phone 368

Lexington, Ky

ASK US ABOUT THE GUARANTEE ON UNITED STATES TIRES

"It is Different"

SERVICE TIRE COMPANY

"Let Us Worry About Your Tire Troubles"
Stanley Frost John F. Murphy
224 E. Main St—Phone 3435 Lexington, Ky

NATIONS CONFER ON POLISH CRISIS

(By Associated Press)
Warsaw, Aug. 7.—The Polish Foreign Office has sent a note to the Allies and a special note to the United States, on the actual political situation, it was learned here today.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The special Polish note has not yet been received, is was stated today at the State Department.

Exchanges between Washington, London and Paris on the Polish crisis are continuing, officials said, but declined to discuss their purport or to say whether the views of the government are in accord. The Allied nations are known to have discussed a tentative plan to aid the Poles but details are carefully guarded. The State Department officials still maintain silence as to yesterday's White House conference between President Wilson and Secretary Colby and Under Secretary Davis.

One Shot and Beaten To Death At Frankfort, Ill.

(By Associated Press)
West Frankfort, Ill., Aug. 7.—Bulletin—Sporadic rioting broke out again here today. Lou Carrari, 40, was shot and beaten to death. This is the first known death since the rioting began. It was previously reported that five were killed, but fruitless efforts of guardsmen to learn their identity lead them to believe none were killed prior to today.

The Famous DeLando To Be Here Whole Week

DeLando, the famous crystal gazer and seer, will be in Richmond all next week at the Opera House only. DeLando will make an appearance at 8:30 nightly beginning Monday, August 9. Come see this mysterious Hindu mind-reader. He will answer all questions. Ask him—he sees all. If you want advice in love, business, just ask DeLando, he will help you solve your problems.

DeLando comes here from the opera house at Paris, Ky. Thousands have been to see him all this week. The Paris people have gone wild over his wonderful readings. Whatever you do be sure and see the sensational DeLando. He will be here every night next week.

Lightning Strikes The Court House At Irvine

A severe electrical storm seems to have swept around Richmond late Friday afternoon and night. News comes from Irvine that during a thunder and lightning storm the court house was struck by lightning and set on fire. Prompt work, however, extinguished the blaze before it had gained headway or serious damage done.

ALLEN PORT, Manager.

The Plug GARAGE

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

City Transfer Building
Opp. Opera House
AUTO REPAIRING
ACETYLENE WELDING
BATTERY REPAIRING
We put "Serv" in Service

CARMEN VOTE TO CALL OFF DENVER STRIKE

(By Associated Press)
Denver, Col., Aug. 7.—The striking street car men, at a meeting today voted to call off the strike which caused rioting here the last two days, if the company permits them to return to work in a body and send the strike breakers away. The proposition will be submitted to the street car company tonight.

Week's Weather Guess

Washington, Aug. 7.—Week's weather predictions for Ohio Valley—Moderately warm and generally fair but with occasional local thunder storms.

WANTED—To rent house or rooms for light housekeeping; will pay good rent. Phone 345. 190 4p

Louisville, Aug. 7.—Cattle 200; dull and unchanged; hogs 1,000; mostly steady, tops \$16; sheep 1,600; steady and unchanged.

MAGAZINE BARGAINS

SPECIAL TWO YEAR OFFERS	
American Magazine	\$4.00 \$3.60
Boy's Life	4.00 3.50
Breeder's Gazette	3.00 2.50
Century Magazine	8.00 7.00
Collier's (The National Weekly)	
Everybody's Magazine	5.00 4.00
Delicater	4.00 3.00
Forest and Stream	4.00 3.00
Harper's Magazine	8.00 7.00
McCall's Magazine	2.00 1.50
People's Home Journal	2.00 1.50
Pictorial Review	4.00 3.00
Reviews of Reviews	8.00 6.00
Scribner's Magazine	8.00 7.00
Today's Housewife	2.00 1.50
Woman's Home Companion	4.00 3.00
World's Work	8.00 6.00
Youth's Companion	5.00 4.00

Write for my magazine guide giving hundreds of bargains.
MRS. THOS. H. CLAY
127 Market Street
LEXINGTON, KY.

Thos. M. Neff Co.

—STORE FIXTURES—

Automatic Scales, Meat Slicing Machines, Electric Coffee Mills, Cheese Cutters, Refrigerators, Display Counters, Show Cases, Oil and Gasoline Tanks, Registers.
Sales Books, Safes

104-106 WALNUT STREET—LEXINGTON, KY.
Opposite Postoffice Phone 4159-6327

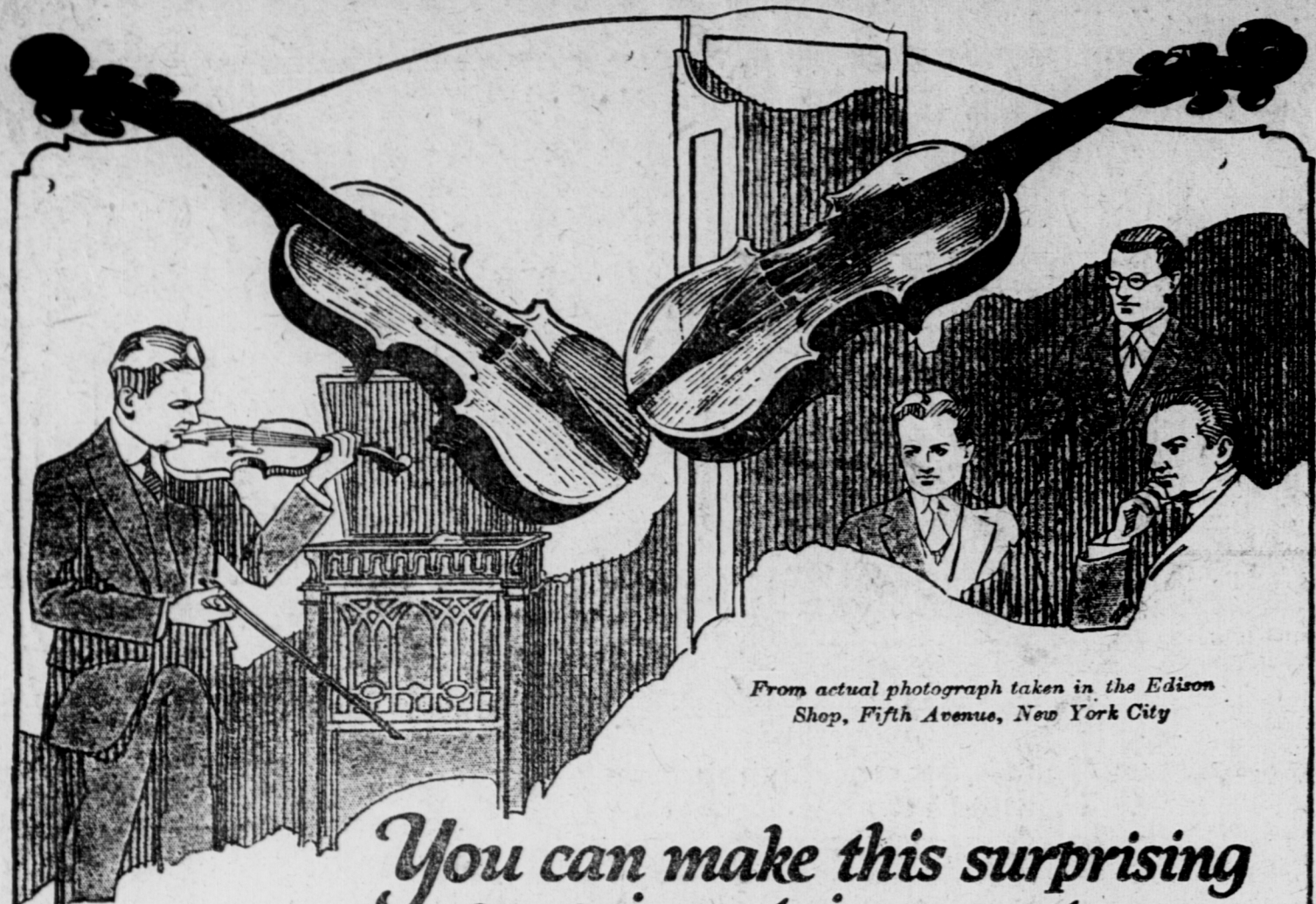


Are you troubled with Varicose Veins? If so, write us about ELASTIC STOCKINGS. Prices quoted on application. Trusses fitted by experienced men. Abdominal Supporters all sizes.

When in Lexington consult us about the above. Special Attention to Mail Orders.

Hayes & McCarthy

309 W. Main St. Druggists Lexington, Ky.



From actual photograph taken in the Edison Shop, Fifth Avenue, New York City

You can make this surprising experiment in our store — The Test of the Two Violins

Violins differ subtly in tone! Test the New Edison Realism by that fact.

We have an "Ave Maria" RE-CREATION played by Albert Spalding with his Guarnerius. This famous violin has a brilliant, singing tone. We have a second "Ave Maria" RE-CREATION played by Carl Flesch with his genuine

Stradivarius. This violin has a rich, mellow tone.

Come in and compare these two RE-CREATIONS—tone for tone. If the New Edison makes clear the distinction between the singing Guarnerius and the mellow Stradivarius, you know it has perfect realism for you.

The NEW EDISON "The Phonograph with a Soul"

Albert Spalding himself recently took part in a test of the New Edison's Realism, at New York City. He played in direct comparison with the RE-CREATION of his performance by the New Edison, Mr. Henry Hadley, one of the jury of the three distinguished musicians who listened from

behind a screen, said: "The RE-CREATION matched Mr. Spalding's performance tone for tone." The New Edison is the only phonograph which has given this conclusive proof of its perfect realism. It has triumphed in 4,000 such comparison-tests.

PRICES! HALT!

Since 1914, the total price increase in the New Edison has been less than 15%. Mr. Edison has, personally, absorbed more than one half of the increased cost of manufacture. He may not be able to do this much longer. Now, if you want to day's price, our Budget plan will help you. It distributes the payment over the months to come.

MUNCY BROS.

TAX ON BUSINESS IS GIVEN AN AIRING

More Attacks Made By Small Dealers Who Are Furnished With Explanation

The city license tax was the subject of another discussion Thursday night at the regular meeting of the city council, there being a number of complaints regarding the amount of taxes paid, and Mayor Evans, as well as other city officials, was asked relative to the liability of a change. The first to complain was a small restaurant keeper, asserting that he had but a few hundred dollars invested, but paid more than some of the greater business establishments where thousands of dollars were invested. He was given an outline of the tax list, and admitted that together with his restaurant he sold cigarettes and also maintained a small soda fountain. These all come under different heads, and each is taxed. This is the cause for the high rate paid by a small dealer of this character. Should he have thousands of dollars invested in any of the same lines, or all of them for that matter, he would not be compelled to pay more tax, and he could not see the consistency of it. He was informed by the mayor that, according to the list of his business, there was no relief in sight, at least for the present, since the law on this could not be changed, and the official admitted that it looked unfair in a way. However, the tax list was represented by several lines sold by the restaurant, hence he was assessed. It is the same old story at the meetings, it being the milliners of the city, some of whom declared they were charged as much for selling a single ostrich feather as others were for maintaining an extensive business. The ordinance was drawn up after careful consideration and all lines were given special attention, and the arrangement in many cases is said to be very satisfactory, although the above is the tenth of a series of complaints made since the new law became effective.

BIG ENROLLMENT AT EASTERN NORMAL

It is very evident that the enrollment at Eastern Normal for the coming term of school will be very extensive, owing to the big list already in, and which is ever increasing. The enrollment promises, together with those already on the roster, to tax the capacity of the institution in the way of quarters, and it is fortunate the new dormitories will soon be provided. The work will start very soon.

The various departments of the college promise to resume with one of the largest personnel of instructors in its history, as well as one of the biggest number of students. The past year has been eminently successful, and will go on record as one of the foremost in the state. The records will show the large list of graduates and that several hundred have taken up social studies there.

CUPID'S RIGHT BOWER

Just as County Judge W. K. Price was entering a machine to go to the Berea fair Thursday morning, he was halted by a young man, Holt Goodrich of Berea, and informed that his services were desired for a few minutes. When asked what he wanted, the young man replied, "I want to get married, and want you to marry me." Judge Price, who had been "molested" in a like manner the day before while hearing a case said something about some "regulation" upon the part of Cupid; then went to his office and found Miss Grace Davis together with a number of the members of her family awaiting the officiating party. The knot was soon dispersed and all departed, but, strange to say, all were in attendance at the fair all day.

FORMER RICHMOND MAN DIES IN COLUMBUS, O.

Friends and relatives were grieved to hear of the death of Nicholas M. White in Columbus, Ohio, August 2. The body was brought to Richmond August 4 and laid to rest. Surviving are his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Lucy F. McDonald, two grandchildren, Isabelle and Coln McDonald, and two brothers, Henry A. White, of Lexington, and Daniel White, of Danville, Ill. Mr. White was born and reared in Richmond and spent all his life here until six years ago, when he moved to Columbus with his daughter. He was a blacksmith here, practicing all his life, and was always respected and liked by all who knew him. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in this city for over sixty years, and we know he has gone to receive the reward he well deserved, for he was at all times his "brother's keeper" and ready to lend a helping hand. The dear ones left behind have the sincere sympathy of the entire community, and we hope God will give them comfort in their great hour of sorrow.

BEWARE OF LEAKS

Before canning a test should be made for leaks in a screw top jar by placing the top on the jar without a rubber, according to the home economics department, college of agriculture, Lexington. If the thumb nail can be inserted between top and glass the top is usually defective. Place rubber and top in position and screw down lightly. Pull rubber from position. Release.

OLD TIME TEACHERS TAKING EXAMINATION

There is a goodly number of teachers who have not been in a school room for a number of years taking the special examination at the Caldwell school, the meeting being for the purpose of furnishing additional instructors for the schools of this and other counties if possible. The grade papers will be returned as soon as possible with the intention of filling the quota in the very near future.

The examinations, which were booked for the court house, were transferred to the school building, owing to the noise from the street caused by the improvement work. The officers of

the county are of the belief that there will be quite a number of additional teachers added to the list in Madison county as a result of the event, and that much benefit will result. The special examinations are being held throughout this section of the state as a result of the petition of the county superintendents acquainting the superintendent of public instruction with the fact that there were many vacancies.

JOHN NOLAND

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Over Stockton's Drug Store
RICHMOND, KY.

DR. CLAUD SANDLIN

DENTIST
Office Over Oldham's Hardware Store
Richmond, Kentucky

Some Store Bargains

As we are closing up our business, we have for sale at bargain prices, the following:—

AGENCY FOR CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
CASH REGISTER SHOW CASES SCALES
SAFE DESKS TABLE
WATER COOLER STORE CEILING LADDER

Middelton's Drug Store
Richmond, Kentucky

The Clancy Kids

"Will Ya, Alter, Huh, Will Ya, Alter?"

By
PERCY L. CROSBY
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Better Feeds at Less Money A Trial Will Prove to You

PHONE 10

F. H. GORDON

Phone 28

SHANKS OUT OF STATE, POLICE THINK

That Elden Shanks, colored, who killed John Hammond, L. & N. track foreman, has left the state, is the opinion of the police, who have been on the watch for clues leading to his whereabouts for some time, and that he lost no time in making his escape from the city is assured. He was not in Richmond most of the day one week ago Friday, when he committed the fatal assault, as was reported, and certain officers who have been making efforts to apprehend him are positive that this information was given out for the purpose of placing Shanks in the role of one not worried over the situation, and that meanwhile he was putting a great distance between himself and Richmond. It is not believed that he boarded the midnight train at Berea, as was reported, since officers there were notified of the murder, and they always work hand in hand with local officials, and the latter feel assured that Shanks made an overland trip in order to get out of Madison county, at least.

LOCAL HOUND GOES TO WALKER KENNELS

C. W. Lanter has contributed to the noted Woods Walker fox hound kennels, since he has disposed of an unbroken puppy 11 months old to the well known breeder at Paint Lick. The consideration is reported by Mr. Lanter as \$100. The dog is said to be of a good strain and will add materially to the list of Mr. Walker's, which is attracting much attention at this time throughout the country. Mr. Lanter, in speaking of the influenza attack among dogs, states that a liberal sprinkling of sulphur in their kennels, and especially their bedding, is beneficial, and also advocates this manner of protection against influenza. His advice is being followed by a number of other dog owners.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

VISIT Ohio and Indiana while the crops are growing. See our wonderful crops of corn, tobacco, clover, alfalfa, bluegrass, etc. Write for free price list of farms. Can suit you in any size, price or location. Johnson and Beatty, Greenville, O. 188 t f s m

WANTED—Boy over 16 years old. Apply at Richmond Greenhouses. 188

GENTS' Suits pressed 40 cents. Hill and Mattingly, over Western Union. 188 11

LOST—Red heifer, 350 pounds, between stock pens and Red House, Monday night. Notify Fred Whitaker, at Red House, and receive reward. 188 3p

BARGAINS IN TYPEWRITERS For quick sale, a No. 2 L. C. Smith typewriter. In splendid condition; double length carriage, back spacer, 2-color ribbon, and latest improvements. For price and terms call Wiggins at the Daily Register office. 185

FOR SALE—A couple of good milk cows. Dan Wallace, Waco, Ky. 185 2p

FOR SALE—Dodge runabout, good as new; call 345 or address Postoffice box 328. 185 4

FOR SALE—Seven Hampshire down ducks; a few Poland China hogs and two ponies. James W. Wagers, Richmond, Ky. 185 6

LOST—An umbrella and pair of silk white hose at depot or in transfer car. Return to Box 153, Crab Orchard, Ky., and receive reward. 188 4

LOST—Two Red Duroc yearling sows last Friday. M. C. Noland, phone 2904, Four Mile Pike. 186 4

Wanted 10,000 lbs. Poultry

Hens, Roosters, Springers

Get the other man's price and then come to us.

KENNEDY PRODUCE COMPANY

AT L. & N. DEPOT—The Old Lumber Yard

Walsh Tailoring Co.

All patterns are exclusive with me.

Personal attention from the proprietor for every customer. Careful attention to every detail—and the very best clothes possible to produce.

Are you the kind of man that kind of service appeals to? My new Fall and Winter Suitings are ready for your choosing a pattern.

WALSH

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

This is the time of year to feed ZARINGS' MILL FEED to your cows and sheep. It helps to grow the young and get them ready for grass.
ZARINGS' MILL